

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

**San Francisco Grafters Acquitted—Walsh Trial Near End—Financial Situation Improving.**

The trial in Chicago of John R. Walsh, who was once worth millions and controlled several railroads and banks but failed, causing the failure of the banks and the loss of millions of dollars to the depositors, is nearly finished. Walsh was accused of misusing the funds of the banks and admitted almost every charge except that of malicious intent.

The jury to try Harry K. Thaw a second time for shooting Stanford White was completed Friday, and the taking of testimony began Monday. The first testimony was about like that given at the first trial, but there are rumors that there will be sensational new evidence presented.

Mayor Eugene Schmitz, the grafting and dishonest mayor of San Francisco, who was convicted of taking bribes in the form of lawyer's fees in corporations that wanted to steal from the city in rebuilding after the great disaster, was freed by the Appellate Court of California, composed of men he had helped elect, on the ground that it was not a crime to take the fees. There are many other cases against both him and Abe Reuf, the corrupt boss, and it is still hoped they can be sent to the pen.

Vesuvius, the great volcano in Italy, which has been sending out smoke and fire every once in a while ever since boiling rock ran out of it and buried seven towns, is active again, and part of the top of the mountain has fallen in, while smoke and ashes are being thrown out of the crater.

The financial situation has gone on getting better, and there seems to be no more danger. The rates of interest have gone down, and the various forms of emergency money are being called in by the banks which put them on.

Jack London the well known author and his wife and some guests, who started out from Hawaii some weeks ago in a small boat to sail for Japan, should have arrived there some weeks ago, but have not been heard from, and their friends begin to fear that they have been drowned.

There was a panic in a theater in Barnsley, England, Friday in which sixteen children were trampled to death by the frightened crowd. There was no reason for the crowd to be afraid, and no one knows how the panic started.

The American battleship fleet has arrived at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and will stay there ten days. The officers are being entertained by the officials there, and the fleet is in fine condition.

There was a great fire in New York in a thirteen story high building, which was supposed to be fireproof. There were three firemen killed, and the building burned as if it had been made of wood. The loss has been estimated at from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000.

The city of New York is on an island, and the people have always had to get into it either by bridges or by ferry boats. Now tunnels are being made under the rivers which are about a mile wide, and the first of these was opened for use last week. People can now get into trains in New York, and go a mile under the river, landing in Brooklyn.

There has been a great deal of trouble in various big cities because of the high rents. The cities are so big that people have to live in them to be near their work, and the prices of room get very high. So in New York thousands of people have refused to pay and have been turned out into the streets, and in Berlin, Germany, other thousands have paraded the streets. In one case they got so disorderly that soldiers were called and dispersed the mob by riding them down, and slaying them with swords.

The snow fall which hit here the first of the week was not a local one, but made trouble all the way to the Great Lakes, breaking telegraph and telephone wires, delaying trains, and causing several wrecks of vessels that happened to be out.

### LYON IS COMING.

If you have something you want to sell tell about it. If you want to buy something ask for it. Advertising does both in the cheapest and best way.

## BECKHAM BEATEN

**Fails to Win on First Ballot and Will Probably Lose Out—Friends Threaten State Unit Prohibition.**

J. C. W. Beckham probably cannot win a place in the U. S. Senate. This was shown on Tuesday when on separate ballots he lost in both the Senate and the House at Frankfort. His managers have always admitted that if he did not win on the first ballot he would never go to the Senate, and the vote of Tuesday shows that he has not a majority of the members of the Legislature. Thus is Kentucky saved one last shame.

Seven Democrats refused to vote for Beckham. In the Senate the vote was 18 for Beckham and 16 for Bradley, while Senator Carlton voted for John B. Castleman. McNutt for John L. Dodd, Tabb for David H. Smith and Campbell for Charles K. Wheeler. In the House there were 48 each for Beckham and Bradley, while Mr. Mueller voted for David W. Baird, and McKnight for James N. Kehoe. Lillard of Boyle declined to vote.

A general break-up of the Democratic line in a few days is now expected, and it was thought that the first joint ballot, held Wednesday, would simply confirm this one. The Democrats who are holding out are among the best and ablest.

Beckham's followers, who they have said all along that they would have to win on the first ballot or not at all, now claim that they can win anyhow. They threaten to pass a State Unit Prohibition Bill, unless Beckham is elected, and thus put the liquor interests out of business. They hope that there are enough liquor men that will be scared by this to elect their man. Fine politics, isn't it?

### STATE DISTRICTING BILL

**Republican Measure Gives Fairer and More Equal Division Than Any the State Has Ever Had.**

The Republican Congressional Redistricting Bill has been introduced in the House by Representative Strange, of Hart County. Secretary A. B. Bennett of the Republican State Committee has given special attention to the redistricting measures and will do all he can, assisted by the entire Republican organization, to have them enacted into law.

It is claimed for them that they more nearly equalize the population in the Congressional districts than any bill of the kind ever introduced before.

The bill gives the proposed rearrangement of districts as follows:

First District—The counties of Ballard, Callaway, Carlisle, Crittendon, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Livingston, Lyon, Marshall, McCracken and Trigg; population 187,466.

Second District—The counties of Caldwell, Christian, Henderson, Hopkins, Meade, Todd, Union and Webster; population 187,616.

Third District—The counties of Butler, Daviess, Edmonson, Hancock, Logan, Muhlenberg, Ohio, Simpson and Warren; population 189,173.

Fourth District—The counties of Anderson, Boyle, Breckinridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Hardin, Larnie, Marion, Meade, Mercer, Nelson, Spencer, Taylor and Washington; population 198,082.

Fifth District—The county of Jefferson; population 188,703.

Sixth District—The counties of Boone, Carroll, Franklin, Gallatin, Grant, Henry, Kenton, Oldham, Owen, Shelby and Trimble; population 188,703.

Seventh District—The counties of Bourbon, Bracken, Robertson, Campbell, Fleming, Harrison, Mason, Nicholas, Pendleton and Scott; population 196,394.

Eighth District—The counties of Bath, Clark, Estill, Fayette, Garrard, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Menifee, Powell and Woodford; population 191,030.

Ninth District—The counties of Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Floyd, Greenup, Johnson, Lawrence, Lewis, McGuffin, Martin, Morgan, Pike and Rowan; population 193,184.

Tenth District—The counties of Bell, Breathitt, Clay, Harlan, Jackson, Knott, Laurel, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Owsley, Perry, Rockcastle, Whitley and Wolfe; population 194,711.

Eleventh District—The counties of Adair, Allen, Barren, Casey, Clinton, Cumberland, Green, Hart, Metcalfe, Monroe, Pulaski, Russell and Wayne; population 194,955.

## KEEP YOUR BLOOD WARM

This is the time of year when almost every one has a cold, gripe, and when measles, pneumonia, whooping cough, and such diseases get a long start, kill a few folks, and make the rest of us miserable. Most of these diseases are more or less due to the weather. Those that are not, usually catch us when we are not feeling well, and have not the strength to throw them off, and again the weather is to blame.

But there is a way of preventing these diseases, even if we can't change the weather. And that is to keep the weather away from us. Our clothes are as much our protection as our houses are, and if we keep well clothed we will be away from the weather just as if we were shut up in the house.

The main thing to do is to keep the blood warm. Then the little capillaries in it can do their work well and throw any diseases that may get into it. And if the blood gets cold, it gets numb, just as a person does, and cannot do the work intended for it. So that if we keep it warm, we are pretty likely to be warm.

Fortunately this is pretty easy to do. In most parts of the body the blood vessels are deep under the flesh where they are kept warm, and there are only a few places where they come near enough to the skin so that the cold air will not chill the precious blood. So if these places are kept warm, the whole body will be in a pretty healthy condition.

Probably the most delicate place, and the one that needs protection most is at the base of the brain, the back of the head. All the blood in the body has to pass that spot, and if it gets cold, the blood will all get chilled. Another important spot is the wrist, where the blood is so close to the skin that you can see it beating. A strip of cloth around the wrist will often keep the hand warm when a glove on the hand with the wrist exposed, will leave the hand cold. In the same way it is more important to have the ankles well covered, than to have heavy shoes on the rest of the feet. A strip of heavy cloth inside the top of the shoe is worn by many people, and is a great protection. It is also important to protect the back and the abdomen.

It is foolish to talk of hardening yourself. A man can no more be hardened not to catch cold than water can be hardened not to freeze. It has been shown that many children are killed by the hardening process, and that those that do live thru it are more likely to be delicate than those that have been carefully cared for. People who live out of doors are likely to be stronger and breathe more pure air, and so keep more healthy than those that are shut up in houses, but this is only true when the body is well protected.

This is not very exciting reading, but if every body that does read it should act on it, it would probably save fifty lives this winter. It is foolish, not brave, to risk death and disease by neglecting these little things that make all the difference in the world. And, every father that is worth the name, will protect his children, even if he is foolish about himself.

## A. Z. WINS DEBATE

**Judges Decide Unanimously—Big and Enthusiastic Audience—Both Sides Did Well, Judges Opinion.**

The annual debate between the two senior literary societies took place in the Chapel last Friday night, Alpha Zeta winning the unanimous decision of the judges. The room was well filled, and the contest was one of the most spirited seen here in years, reflecting great credit on both sides.

The winning team was represented by Leroy Emerson Eastman, Clyde Stillwell and Rollin E. Hoffman, the last named making the rebuttal. Phil Delta's speakers were Hubert Hays Felmy, S. Whittemore Boggs and Howard Clark, Mr. Clark presenting the rebuttal. The judges were Professors Throckmorton, head of the law department at Danville, McCartney, acting president of K. U., and Shearin, professor of English at K. U.

After the debate Prof. Shearin said: "The debate was, on the winning side, one of the very best undergraduate efforts I have heard: good research, clear analysis and team work, good presentation and emphasis, manly and courteous bearing. Much the same is true of the losing team. Its chief weakness lay in loose analysis and team work, and in bad emphasis. 'I wish Berea would persuade Wesleyan to enter the State League with her.'"

The Debate was a successful affair. Both parties had made thorough preparation and no available argument was left untouched. All of the great arguments for and against an inheritance tax were presented in a strong and interesting way. There had evidently been gathered by wide research and careful selection, and the forceful use of them showed that the men

(Continued on Next Page)

## WHAT LOCAL OPTION DOES

The report of the Chief of Police, Captain Jas. M. Allman of Richmond, for the half year ending December 31, under local option compared with the half year ending December 31, 1906, with twelve saloons exhibits a state of affairs in all respects beyond the fondest expectations of the most ardent friends of local option.

Chief Allman's report to the Council tomorrow night will contain these figures:

TOTAL ARRESTS (All Causes)	
July 6, 1906 to Dec. 31, 1906	476
July 1, 1907 to Dec. 31, 1907	128

TOTAL ARRESTS (For Drunkenness)	
July 1, to Dec. 31, 1906	342
July 1, to Dec. 31, 1907	65

There were over five times as many arrests under saloons.

### COST OF KEEPING PRISONERS IN JAIL.

6 months under high license	\$662
6 months under local option	247
Thus it costs almost three times as much to keep prisoners under saloons.	
On the six last county court days of the year 1906, 69 drunken men were arrested and put in jail. On the same six county court days under local option only the total of six men were locked up for being drunk. This shows that nearly twelve times as many men got drunk on court day under high license as under local option. These facts are all sworn to, and Mayor Woods urges anybody to furnish evidence that they are not correct in every particular, and he will use that person as a witness in the city court to punish any offender not included in the above list. This is a challenge to any and every kicker against local option to "put up or shut up."—Richmond Pantagraph.	

## IN OUR OWN STATE

**Body Found in Round Stone—Working for Pardon for Powers—Other News of Interest.**

The War Department has given Kentucky more time to organize its militia according to the law, which says that if this is not done the U. S. Government will not help the state pay the bills.

The body of Thomas McCune, who disappeared at Livingstone Sunday week, was found last Thursday floating in Roundstone Creek. He had been working in the Pullman shops at Ludlow, and foul play was feared.

Harvey McIlargue, postmaster at Shopville, was shot dead at his home by Claude Price, whom he had ordered to stop calling on his daughter. He stabbed Price through the shoulder as Price turned to flee.

Many petitions for the pardon of Powers and Jim Howard have reached the Governor, but he seems determined to stick to his announcement and do nothing with them till the legislature adjourns.

The court house at Catheun, Ky., was burned last Wednesday, and almost all the county records were burned up. There was no evidence that the fire had been set.

Miss Anna Bright, a wealthy and popular woman of Richmond, in some unknown manner caught fire in her room last Saturday and was horribly burned, from the effects of which she died in terrible agony a few hours later.

Miss Bright had been confined to her bed, very ill, for the last few days, and while alone her screams attracted the attention of her mother, who ran into her room to find her sick daughter standing in the center of the room ablaze from head to foot. Mrs. Bright, about 70, sprang to her daughter's rescue. The screams of both attracted a negro, James Brock, from the street. He arrived just in time to extinguish the blaze on the mother, who herself is seriously and perhaps fatally burned.

Pres. Roosevelt has declared his intention of reappointing Major A. T. Woods as pension agent for Kentucky.

Thirty passengers on a train on the Mayeville branch of the L. & N., had a narrow escape when a tunnel caved in on the train just beyond Carlisle. Only the engine and baggage car were caught and all on board escaped injury.

### LYON IS COMING.

### TORREY MAY COME HERE

The Rev. R. A. Torrey, one of the greatest evangelists of recent years, will probably conduct the revival here next year. This is the news that Mr. W. C. Gamble brought back with him Monday from Huntington, W. Va., where he went to see Dr. Torrey. He had hoped to get the great evangelist to come here for a day or two this spring, Dr. Torrey said, however, that this was impossible, but made up for it richly by giving the promise to come here for ten days next year.

There is one condition to his coming, and that is that he be in this part of the country at that time. He might be called for a series of meetings to some distant place, and if he were far off would not feel that he could make a long journey, but if he is in this part of the country he will be here next winter.

### ABOUT 167 DIE IN THEATER

The most serious theater panic since that in the Iroquois Theater in Chicago occurred Monday night in Boyertown, Pennsylvania, when about 167 persons were trampled or burned to death. The crowd was attending a moving picture show given in the interests of charity under the auspices of a church. A tank of oil used in the machine caught fire and exploded. Flames shot up to the ceiling, and the panic came. Whole families were wiped out in the mad rush for the door, or were burned to death when the crowds had blocked the entrances with their bodies.

### BY COURTESY OF THE NEWS

An accident in the college power house Wednesday afternoon crippled the engine and left the college printing office which prints The Citizen for the Berea Publishing Company without power. The paper comes out this week, therefore, by the courtesy of The Berea News, to which thanks are hereby extended.

## POLITICAL NOTES

**Taft Getting Stronger all the Time—Foraker Shows White Feather—Congress to Work on Financial Bills.**

The last week has seen a further strengthening of Secretary Taft's boom for the presidency. This was largely due to a fine speech he made in New York, where he went carefully into the labor union question and showed clearly the justice of his views on it. The speech will make him stronger with all those laboring men who are thoughtful enough to recognize that there are others than themselves who have rights.

The Secretary said that the laboring man was not only right in organizing, but that the labor union was a blessing to the country and a protection to its members. He said the union had come to stay and would fill a large place in our future development, but that there had been false leaders who had poisoned the minds of the workmen against capital. There was no reason for any conflict between the two he said, and capital used to produce more wealth was labor's best friend. His whole address showed confidence in both sides of our American life and helped his candidacy greatly.

His opponent, meanwhile, has refused to abide by the rules he himself laid down, and has gone back on the challenge he issued last year. He then dared Taft to leave his candidacy to the people of Ohio. Taft's friends in the Ohio machine responded by making plans for a primary that would give the voters a real chance to choose. Foraker seems to have learned what the voters wanted, for he is fighting this, and trying to have primaries which will give all the advantage to the machine he controls, and leave the voters out. He has started a fight in the courts in Cleveland and will do so elsewhere.

In Washington there have been only two things of interest—the reconciliation of Messrs. DeArmond and John Sharp Williams and the financial bills. There have been several of these, and there is almost certain to be a fight between the House and Senate on the subject. Probably the Senate will win or there will be no legislation.

The Senate will probably adopt the plan presented by Senator Aldrich, who is related by marriage to John D. Rockefeller, and has long been known as the greatest defender of law-breaking corporations and unfair business methods. His plan provides for the issuing of money by the Comptroller of the Currency when he thinks the country needs it. This would leave one man with great power, and make it possible for the people that could influence him to have the conditions of the money markets in the country at any time such as would suit them best. There have long been rumors that certain friends of Mr. Aldrich had a good deal of influence with the Treasury officials, and this would be a fine thing for them if that is so.

The bill which will probably pass the House calls for a much more thorough reform of our business methods and on its face seems better. It has been prepared by Congressman Fowler, and provides as follows:

First—A uniform banking system.

Second—Uniform bank reserves consisting of gold coin or its equivalent.

Third—A simple and scientific money system, consisting of only three forms of currency—gold for bank reserves, bank credit notes redeemable in gold for the larger bills, and silver for the smaller bills and subsidiary coins.

Fourth—A currency automatically adjusting itself to the demands of trade; never too great, never too small, but always just equal to the need.

Fifth—Equal and absolute protection to all depositors in national banks by placing in the United States Treasury a guaranty fund which by January, 1909, ought to approximate \$500,000,000.

Sixth—The establishment of certain rules whereby the financial operations of the Treasury shall be so conducted that the Government will cease to be a disturbing factor in trade and commerce.

There will be long fights in both houses on these bills, and both may be in good danger by the time they are passed. The case is one for experts, and a man not carefully trained in business will be unable to tell much about whether the laws proposed are good or bad till the experts have spoken.



# The CASTLE of LIES

BY ARTHUR HENRY VESEY

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CHAPTER XXIII.—Continued.

He attempted to close the door again. Finding that impossible, his presence of mind deserted him. I brushed by him, and had pushed open the door at the head of the stairway before he could come to a decision.

"Wait here!" I said in a tone of command. "I have an appointment with Madame de Varnier. You were coming for me, of course?"

"No," he answered sullenly. "Madame is at her devotions; she is not to be disturbed."

"I am the best judge of that." And added again, "Wait here!"

I found myself in a great barn-like room when I had, locked the door behind me at the head of the staircase. It was lighted dimly by narrow windows placed high against the roof of rafters, and was almost bare of furniture. At the three angles of this room were the three closed doors. So far the crafty knave had told the truth.

But in which of these rooms should I find Madame de Varnier? And in which Captain Forbes?

It availed me little to have penetrated so far into the enemy's stronghold unless I could accomplish still more. At any moment Alphonse might give the alarm, and I wished to take Madame de Varnier by surprise.

I began to make a circuit of the triangular room, I paused at each door and knocked softly. At none of the rooms did I receive any response. I was at once perplexed and dismayed. There was no reason why either Captain Forbes or Madame de Varnier should keep silence.

And then a maddening thought struck me. Perhaps my crafty knave, Jacques, had been more cunning than I had given him the credit of being. What if he had cleverly whetted my curiosity, acting on instructions from Dr. Starva? What if Alphonse had deliberately lured me here? What if I were a prisoner myself?

Dismayed that I should have been so great a fool, I again made the round of each of the doors, not knocking this time, but shaking the handle of each. And as I seized the handle of the third door, it yielded to the touch and swung silently on its hinges. I stood at the lintel, abashed at my angry intrusion.

It was the oratory of Madame de Varnier.

Little larger than a closet, and in shape a half crescent; the walls were hung with purple velvet. Facing me was an altar. Two tapers flickered on either side of the crucifix.

Before the altar, her eyes bent to the crucifix, knelt Madame de Varnier, the adventuress, absorbed in her devotions. Even my entrance was unnoticed.

But it was not plety of this extraordinary woman that held me transfixed in astonishment and speechless.

Within arm's reach, as I stood there, was a bier. And on it, his hands crossed on his breast, his pallid face strangely calm, lay the mortal remains of him whom I knew at once to be Sir Mortimer Brett.

It was a terrifying apparition. Terrifying, because it might have been myself lying there, so strikingly similar at first sight was the likeness of myself to the dead minister. But as the candles, which had flickered in the draught made by the open door, burned more steadily and I looked at his face closely I saw that after all the resemblance was but superficial. I recovered my senses. Now at last I was to know the truth.

Twice I opened my lips to call to the woman who knelt there. But I could not bring myself to speak. The holy dead banished passion from this place. Here I could not reproach and threaten her. I stood silently at the threshold, pitying rather than condemning, waiting for her to discover my presence.

Minutes passed before she turned her head.

Our eyes met, myself sternly questioning with a look. Startled she was at my dramatic entrance, but she met my stern look in absolute calm. No terror or shadow of guilt distorted her tragic beauty. I had come to denounce, to demand justice. I found myself rather pitying.

"Madame de Varnier," I said gently, "the hour has come when you must tell me the truth."

I raised her to her feet and led her from the oratory, closing the door behind me.

She clung to me in the fervor of her appeal.

"Yes," she whispered, "it is the hour when you must know the truth."

## CHAPTER XXIV.

In the Tower of the Three Rooms.

The great room of the central tower was almost bare of furniture, as I have said. In the center was a long table such as one sometimes sees in the refectory of a monastery. Half a dozen chairs stood against the walls. I placed two of these chairs near the table.

"Not here," she cried, glancing toward the little room we had left.

"And why not?" Here at least we shall be free from interruption."

She went to the door of the stair-case.

"It is locked," she cried, startled.

"Yes, I have taken the precaution of seeing that we are not disturbed," I said calmly. "Now, madam, in which of those two rooms is Captain Forbes a prisoner?"

If my knowledge surprised her, she concealed her chagrin cleverly. She gesticulated to the room at the right of the oratory.

"And perhaps the key of the staircase unlocks that door as well?"

She shook her head, smiling at me defiantly.

"Has your servant the key?"

"No."

"Then, where is it?"

"Women are supposed not to have pockets. But I can hide a key about my person as well as you. How did you find your way here?"

"I surprised Alphonse opening the door of the staircase behind the tapestry."

"Ah, you are clever. I knew it," she cried approvingly.

"This is no time for compliments. Captain Forbes must be released."

"And if I refuse?"

"I shall insist."

"Very well, I refuse."

I looked my perplexity. Though we



Even My Entrance Was Unnoticed.

were so near the chamber of death, with the facile light-heartedness of the Latin race she banished his grim memory. This woman had nerves of steel. She moved in callous indifference from tragic scenes to those of flippant comedy. Or perhaps she saw the uselessness of enraging me.

"If I compel you forcibly—"

"Do, American gentlemen assault their hostesses?"

She had me at a complete disadvantage. To carry out my threat was impossible.

"Come, madam, let us come to terms."

"Gladly, monsieur." She swept me a mock courtesy.

"And they are?"

"He shall walk out of the chateau when you have heard my story."

"Even if I refuse to help you?"

She hesitated a moment. "Yes," she promised with a sigh.

I put no great faith in that promise. Nothing was simpler than for her to promise. But if presently she still refused, I could resort to extreme measures then as readily as now. If Captain Forbes was indeed a prisoner of Madame de Varnier, and she actually did have in her possession the key that would open the door of his prison, I held Madame de Varnier equally at a disadvantage.

"He is unharmed, then?"

"A scratch or two, perhaps. But to a brave soldier it is nothing. He is a tactless visitor, your Captain Forbes. I confess that the methods of Dr. Starva are not too delicate in essence. But since he has committed the blunder of detaining him, I prefer not to make it worse by releasing him—just yet."

I accepted her decision in silence.

"I could have wished you in a more favorable mood, monsieur," she said wistfully. "I am afraid you will listen to me as a judge rather than as a friend."

cal pain, striking the table with her open palm as she spoke the last words.

"I must bear the burden of Sir Mortimer's dishonor!"

Now that the words were spoken I knew that I had expected them. For this I had come to the chateau. This was my task.

"You will do this—not for me; I am not so mad as to dream that now. I am your enemy in spite of myself. Presently you will despise me and hate me. But you cannot escape from the ordeal. But for that other woman—the woman you have sworn to help—for her you will make the sacrifice."

"You speak in riddles," I said coldly. "Enough of vague menace and warning."

"She will go down on her knees to you. She will offer you any reward, any happiness. In saving the honor of her name, you must stoop to dishonor."

"Never! Honor is not to be purchased in that coin."

"Or what the world calls dishonor," she added in eager haste. "It is the motive that exalts the deed. Is it not always noble to suffer for another? And it is not merely the happiness of one woman I place in your hands. It is the chastity of a thousand women—the appeasing of the hunger of ten thousand children—the destiny of a race."

"You will find that I am not to be moved by these heroics. Tell me how I am to save the honor of Sir Mortimer Brett."

"What in the sight of God is a lie," she continued vehemently, heedless of my impatience. "If it will save the pure soul of a young girl, if it will give back children to their mothers? Say boldly that I am asking you to act a lie? Look, we will no longer fool ourselves. I ask you to do a little evil that much good may come. I ask you

to submit to disgrace, not merely for this woman of your own society, but that you may be the savior of a nation. Monsieur, be merciful!"

"The facts!" I insisted.

"First of all, though it may weary you, I wish to tell you a little of myself. My parents were of that most unhappy race, the Macedonian Christians. My father was rich for that country; we were happy. But when I was a child I was awakened one night by the crash of musketry and the glare of flames. The Turkish butchers had attacked our village. I saw my sister snatched from her mother's arms and stabbed before my eyes. A blow felled my mother. My father was thrown to earth, manacled and trodden upon. I was taken captive."

"My fate would have been even more horrible had I not been the captive of a Turkish officer who was kind to me and adopted me. But he was one of that hated race, and secretly I tolerated his kindness only to be revenged. In some way he offended the Sultan; my protector was banished. We lived in Paris."

"At last the hour of my vengeance came. He had an enemy, one of his own race. I betrayed him. He died a violent death, and that night, I think, I was happy."

"I found myself rich; he had left me everything. I was beautiful and well educated; a life of pleasure lay before me. Well, I have drunk deep of the cup of pleasure. But that I might be happy? No. If I have banqueted with princes, it was to learn their secrets. I have flattered and calked enemies that I might betray them. Sometimes I have betrayed my friends. In short, I am consecrated to my country. For her I have made myself an adventuress. If I could not directly further her cause, there were secrets to be bought and sold at a price. The money purchased bread and arms. I have schemed, intrigued, betrayed, tempted—always to bring Macedonia one step nearer her freedom."

"Madame de Varnier," I interrupted, with a brutal directness, "at any other time these personal reminiscences might be interesting enough, but now—"

"You are adamant," she cried despairingly. "It is impossible, it seems, to awaken your sympathy. Then I must appeal to your intelligence. You must understand something of the political situation."

"I know enough of that already. Once more I must beg you to come to the episode of Sir Mortimer Brett."

"How can you know anything of the complexities of the Balkan situation?" she demanded, at once startled and surprised.

"Suffice it that I know this: Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria will invade Turkish Macedonia, and free that territory from the Turkish yoke, if his army is financed by Kuhn, a banker of New York City but a Macedonian by birth. This banker makes one stipulation: Bulgaria must have England's promise of her moral support; England must promise Bulgaria a free field. Sir Mortimer Brett was to have gained that promise from England. You made Sir Mortimer the victim of your intrigues. How, and to what extent—that is what I wish to know."

"I was sent to Sofia to accomplish that. It seemed a hopeless task. For 15 years he had resisted every entreaty and bribe. He had the absolute confidence of the British Foreign Office. But it was necessary to win him over at any cost. We had secret information to the effect that if he advised England's interference he would interfere."

"You are impatient; I shall not weary you by telling of my efforts. Sir Mortimer was a cold man and extremely difficult of approach. For some time I despaired of influencing him. But I learned at last that beneath his calm exterior was actually a heart that throbbed—for the sufferings of Macedonia."

"How did you learn this?" I demanded, curiously, as she paused.

"You will despise me the more when I tell you," she replied hesitatingly, and her face was scarlet. I stole his diary. It seems atrocious to you that I should so have repaid his kindness; but I have told you that to play the spy, to be his high priestess of cunning, has been my lot. This diary revealed to me Sir Mortimer's true character."

"I have said that he was extremely reserved, a virtue that all diplomats must possess. He was never to be tricked or excited into a rash statement. Every word he spoke with the precision of an automaton, because every spoken word was weighed."

"And he found relief by giving expression to his emotions in his diary?"

"Yes; what he had hidden from the world there he revealed; and in the pages of this diary I learned two facts that were of vital importance to me."

"I think I can guess them," I said coldly. "First, that Sir Mortimer loved you; secondly, that he was tempted to put an end to the atrocities in Macedonia by advocating England's support of Bulgaria."

"Since you have taken the first fact for granted, I shall not contradict you. But I told you that Sir Mortimer found relief in his diary for the emotions which he sternly repressed before the world. As to your second guess, it is only partially correct. I learned much more than that. I learned that he was in correspondence with the banker, Otto Kuhn. He had given to this banker a half-promise that he would do his utmost to influence England provided that Kuhn financed the invasion in a sufficiently liberal manner to insure its success."

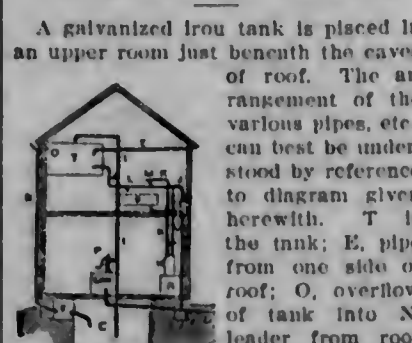
"And with the information obtained so treacherously your task was easy?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



## A RAIN-WATER SYSTEM.

A Pure, Inexpensive Supply Comes from Above and Needs No Lifting.



A galvanized iron tank is placed in an upper room just beneath the eaves of roof. The arrangement of the various pipes, etc., can best be understood by reference to diagram given herewith. T is the tank; E, pipe from one side of roof; O, overflow of tank into N, leader from roof to cistern; C, cistern; I, pipe from cistern to tank, by which tank may be filled when rains are not frequent enough to do it; P, pump at kitchen sink; R, range; H, hot-water tank; J, pipe from large tank supplying cold water for bathroom and for hot-water tank; B, bathtub; A, closet; L, cold-water faucet; M, hot-water faucet; V, waste pipe from bathroom; D, soil pipe leading to cesspool away from house.

The cut is made in this way merely to show the different parts. The various fixtures should, of course, be located according to the construction of the house, arranging things so as to take as little pipe with as few turns as is practicable.

The pump is used for the water supply in the kitchen. Being a double-acting pump, one can, by changing the shut-offs, pump water from the cistern to fill the upper tank.

The filter, F, is not entirely necessary. By having an aerator attachment to the pump, and by taking the precaution to turn out the first water that falls after a dry spell, the cistern will be quite satisfactory. It should be cleaned out two or three times a year.

Not counting the cistern (which is usually already present) the materials, says the Farm Journal, would cost something as follows (labor not included):

Galvanized iron tank, \$5; bathtub, \$5; hot-water tank, \$5; pump, \$6.50; one and one-half inch galvanized iron pipe and three-inch cast-iron pipe to cesspool, about \$30; traps, vents, etc., perhaps \$10.

The soil pipe to the cesspool should have a good fall so as always to run clear of obstructions; it should be trapped and vented in the best manner. The fixtures in the house should also be trapped and vented—a plumber will explain all such details not shown on diagram. Without traps and vents sewer gas is likely to get into the house and poison the inmates. Cheap, poorly connected plumbing is worse than none—it is continuously getting out of order and menacing health. Get a first-class job.

## FERTILITY OF SOIL

Science of the Growth of Plants Should Be Understood by Farmer.

A R. Whitson of the Wisconsin station says: Directly or indirectly the food of mankind comes from the soil, and there is, therefore, nothing more important in agriculture than that the factors which determine the productivity of the soil be thoroughly understood. This bulletin is written for the purposes of putting before the farmer a statement of our present knowledge of the factors which influence the fertility of the soil and of the relation of these factors to each other. The agricultural plants require for growth a favorable temperature, light, and a supply of material including carbon dioxide, water and certain chemical elements derived from the soil. The chief of these elements are nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium and magnesium. Since oxygen is used at every point of the plant where growth takes place, it is needed at the tops of the roots, and therefore soil must be aerated. All these conditions are dependent on the climate, on the physical and chemical conditions of the soil, and on various changes going on in the soil.

## ALL AROUND THE FARM.

Have you a good supply of seed corn? The indications are that seed corn of first class quality will be very scarce next spring.

Don't drive the boy off the farm into a store or shop. Arrange the farm work so he will like it.

Don't starve the heifer calf just because she is to be kept for the dairy. She should make a healthy growth in the time.

Some people believe in predestined careers. We believe in making a career. Don't you? The farm is a good place to work one out.

Don't mix the salt with the feed. Let the stock use it as they wish.

The secret of good breeding is to have a good foundation to work upon. Don't chain yourself to a profitless cow.

Soil and Keeping Quality of Apples. Investigations of the apple soil in California have shown that there is close relationship between the growing qualities of the apples and the various kinds of soils on which they are grown. This is very important and should prove of great value to apple growers in planting new orchards.

## FARM LABOR.

Hard to Get and of Poor Quality—A Suggested Remedy.

One of the most common complaints to-day coming from the farm is the incompetency of most of the farm laborers that can be secured. It is not to be doubted that this will result finally in the establishing of some kind of school or bureau where it will be possible for crude laborers to be made into competent farm laborers. There are thousands of idle men in the cities in ordinary times that would be glad to go out and work in the country if they understood the work. Farm work also varies so greatly in character that one kind of a farm laborer is not well fitted to do other kinds of farm labor.

Thus a city man that has worked as stable man in a great horse-breeding establishment would not be well fitted by his experience to go to work for a horticulturist. When he loses his position with the horse-breeder, he turns his face city-ward and goes to work for some man in town. If he had an opportunity to learn how to do all kinds of farm work he could readily change from one class of work to another, but as a matter of fact it is not easy for a man that wishes to learn farming to get with a man that will let him learn all kinds of farming. Usually his work is so one-sided that he makes little progress.

This is a matter that will doubtless be taken up in time by the departments in our agricultural colleges that deal with farm economics, thinks Farmers' Review. It would be entirely easy for some of our agricultural colleges to start such a fitting school as an experiment, with the idea of turning out annually a few all-around farm laborers, who would have learned many kinds of work in the various departments of the experiment station farm. Laborers so taught would have the advantage of having been taught more correct principles of farming than is true with most laborers, who pick up a good deal of error with the facts they acquire.

## DWARF FRUITS.

Earliness Is Their Chief Point of Advantage Over Other Varieties.

Dwarf fruits cannot be made commercially profitable, but they have some advantages over other fruits in the earliness with which the trees begin to bear. Dwarf pears under good treatment as to soil come quickly into bearing. The most prolific sorts give some fruit the second year after setting, and increase the product from year to year for a number of years. A good many dwarf apples are now being planted, and these soon produce good crops. Of course these trees are short-lived and cannot be made to take the place of the standard sort of apples and pears. There are many farms, however, on which it is desired to have some fruit in a few years, and these furnish the means.

They should not, however, be planted between rows of standard trees, as some suggest, but in a plantation by themselves. The plan of planting between standard trees short-lived trees that are to be dug out never works out satisfactorily. Here and there will be found a short-lived tree of more than usual value and longevity, and the owner will not cut it out. Nor should such trees be dispensed with till they have passed their period of usefulness. If they are in a plantation of their own the best trees can be left to grow and bear fruit long after the others have been cut out.

## DESIRABLE CART FOR FARM USE.

One in Which Leaves, Straw, Etc., Can Be Easily Moved.

Where a large quantity of loose material such as manure, straw and lawn rakings must be carted from one place to another I find a cart made after the design shown in the accompanying illustration much more convenient than a wheelbarrow, says a correspondent of Prairie Farmer.



A Good Cart for Farm Use.

Two wheels from an old riding plow, about three feet in diameter, were selected. For the axle a piece of inch gas piping was used. The frame of the box, which is five feet long and 24 feet wide, was mortised together of two by two material.

The front posts are two feet eight inches in height and the box was constructed of three-quarter-inch pine. Bands were bolted to the sides so that the cart may be either drawn or pushed. A log in front holds the cart when standing in position to load.

## Fertilizers Pay.

No farmer should lose sight of the fact that all fertilizers have great value, and not a pound of fertilizer should be allowed to go to waste. On general principles a farmer should be always working into his soil the materials that will make plant food. An abundance of plant food is required in the soil, if farming is to be carried on profitably. It should be remembered that every particle of vegetable matter makes fertility when it decays, and should be worked into the soil. The non-appreciation of this fact leads to the loss of large quantities of barnyard manure, which is allowed to go to waste in various ways.



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Wedding Pieces  
Potted Plants

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(INCORPORATED)

PHONE 12.

BEREA, KY.

## Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

## DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 132

OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

Mrs. Frank Coyle was in White the first of the week to care for her mother, who is ill. On her mother's improving she returned home.

Gilbert Reynolds, a brother of Mrs. Martha Combs, is staying at the Treadways on Center street. He is an inspector of cars at Livingston for the L. & N.

Gilbert Wyatt, a son of T. P. Wyatt, is now a paymaster on the La Junta division of the Santa Fe road. His brother Edgar is laying brick in Van Alstyne, Texas. Mrs. Edgar Wyatt, formerly Miss Mollie Farmer, is visiting her father-in-law, T. P. Wyatt.

Next Sunday night Dr. Thomson will preach in the West End Chapel on the birth and life of Christ, illustrating his talk with stereopticon views.

U. S. Wyatt's baby girl, Ethel, has pneumonia.

Gen. LeVant Dodge returned Saturday night from his trip in the north west part of the state. His journey was in the interests of the U. A. R. and was one of the most successful he has made.

### LYON IS COMING.

Mrs. Bruce Woodward, of Colorado City, has been visiting her parents at Elton Hill, Ky., and on her return stopped off at Berea, visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Clark.

The Rev. Bascom S. Jones has resigned as pastor of the Congregational Church. He finds it impossible to continue his pastorate and do justice to his studies in Lane Seminary. Mr. Jones has been very much liked here and the church consents, only, in deference to his wishes. The pulpit will be supplied and all services will be continued as usual.

The Conversation Club will meet tomorrow evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Roberts, the topic for discussion being "Injunctions—Thel Ues and Abuse."

Mr. Green Hill was in Danville last week on business.

### SPECIAL NOTICE

Till further advised, all who bring this notice can get a trip to Richmond and return, and the best set of teeth that can be made all for \$8.00.

The same terms apply to all who have over \$5.00 worth of dental work done. In buying Railroad ticket take receipt for money for the round trip fare and the receipt will be taken as cash.

All work guaranteed to be first class in every respect and to give good satisfaction.

Only best class of materials used.

## DR. V. H. HOBSON DENTIST

Phone No. 2. Richmond.

## College Items

### HERE AND THERE

Claude DeHann writes that he is in Palm Springs, Cal.

A letter from Thomas Harnett, who recently went with Grover Price to Colorado City, and has been ill there, says that he is again in bed, this time with peritonitis, and he asks for the prayers of his Berea friends. Letters from any of them would be a comfort. His address is the Arlington House, Colorado City. John Muncy is with Grover Price there, and they have applied for work in New Mexico, planning to take Thomas with them if they find a place.

Miss Della Smith entertained her school, the senior, fifth grade, at the Industrial building last Thursday evening during the vespers hour. The young people had a pleasant time playing games and eating popcorn and candy. Miss Evans helped entertain by giving two recitations.

Jesse Huff, who was here last year, is now at 101 East Gilman street, Madison, Wis.

There is a new plan being tried in the Chapel to find whether all the students are there. Instead of assigning a seat to each one, the faculty have the students hand in their names on a slip of paper as they go into the room, and they may then take any seat they choose, except that the girls sit by themselves.

At the Chapel service next Sunday night Dr. Cook will preach the concluding sermon of the series begun in the fall. The topic is "God or Dust."

Prof. Dismore gave the Monday Lecture, the subject being "Excelsior."

Miss Anna L. Smith left Wednesday on a two weeks vacation. She went to her home at Bellevue, Ohio.

Mr. J. S. Moore of Louisville, Y. M. C. A. Secretary, was a College visitor last week.

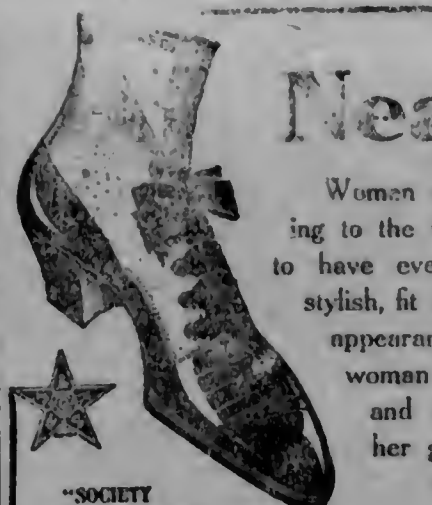
Nine hundred students have enrolled thus far for the winter term and others are coming each day.

Prof. Carter of Hazel Green was in Berea Wednesday looking over the Industrial work with the view of introducing some industrial features at Hazel Green.

Robert Hatch, who was a student here from Ashtabula, Ohio, in 1903 was married to Miss Helen Beaman of Cleveland, Ohio, January 1. Mr. Hatch is connected with the Y. M. C. A. of Wilmington, N. C.

Word has come to us of the death of R. P. Layman who graduated in 1895. Mr. Layman has been a mail clerk in Buffalo, N. Y. We understand the cause of his death was tuberculosis.

Last Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Frost invited the members of the Alpha Zeta Literary Society and their lady friends to a social at their home. This being leap year, each of the young ladies wrote a proposal to some young man. After these were read the young men to whom they were addressed answered them. After this refreshments were served.



"SOCIETY  
The Shoe That  
Does Not Hurt"

is a high class shoe for properly dressed women, and at \$3.50 a pair, a woman can afford to have shoes in the new gun-metal for the more serviceable wear, the ever popular vic or the more flashy patent leather for dress wear.

We have them in these popular leathers, made in all the fashionable shapes, and we are sure when you see a pair you will readily decide that "SOCIETY" shoes are made for you. The "SOCIETY" is a member of the "Star Brand" family.

"Star Brand Shoes Are Better."  
"We Walk On Stars, So Can You"

Mrs. S. R. Baker BERE, KY.

## COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT.

The Element of Permanency is an Important One.

In a community where all or nearly all are house owners civic improvement is never a very serious problem, but in every center of population, no matter of what size, there are more or less of renters, and these have a deterrent effect upon progress in all its phases, says the Los Angeles Times. Permanency of residence is the only solid rock upon which desirable public improvements may be built, and a group of freehold cottagers will do more good work toward civic up-building than a like number of wealthy tenants. Those who have no fixed abiding place add little to community life or wealth.

Next to permanency of abode comes the standard of citizenship, and the two are so interwoven that it is often difficult to determine which is the more important factor, for each is dependent on the other. Another inseparable and necessary partnership is found in high intelligence and lofty ideals as the standard of citizenship. It is necessary to secure zealous co-operation of all if the highest and best is to be attained. Efficient, honest citizens, free from partisan leanings and knowing neither religious nor racial differences, are the broad minded type that must be chosen for public work if we are to be safeguarded against mismanagement and partiality.

### Billboards as Nuisances.

California reports an inspiring advance in the campaign against offensive posters, billboards and advertising boardings in the judicial decision that such objects are nuisances, subject to abatement by the police authorities under the common law, says the New York Tribune. It was argued that anything needlessly offensive to the senses was a nuisance. A soap factory or a pigsty would not be tolerated in close proximity to residences because of the vile odors which would outrage the sense of smell. A stone crusher or a boiler factory would be similarly forbidden because of the outrage upon the sense of hearing. But the eyes are as precious as the nose or ears, and the sense of sight, the most useful and valuable of all the senses, is as much entitled to protection against outrage as any other. So it was contended, and it was decided by the judge that posters or billboards which grossly offended the eye were for that reason nuisances and might be suppressed as such.

An advertiser sent his check for a little ad. he ran, and says, "Am glad to say that the ad. reached a number of people who are interested in the proposition." He couldn't have found them himself if he had hunted a month.

### MANY GETTING VACCINATED

It is remarkable how the things that once frightened people almost to death now happen without any serious disturbance. Berea is getting vaccinated because a man with the smallpox has passed thru the town, but there is none of the excitement there would have been a few years ago. People are learning how good a safeguard vaccination is, and are not alarmed as they once would have been, but just get their arms scratched, and stay around and do business. Also, many now here remember what big "scars" there have been in past years, when none of the terrible things that were feared happened, and so they are not afraid now.

It is a good thing to get vaccinated, however. Late last week Mr.

Gabbard who brought the disease from Hamilton, Ohio, to McKee, where he gave it to five or six other people, heard that he was going to be indicted for breaking quarantine, and decided to skip out. The Jackson County authorities had neglected to put any guard over him, so he just rode away. He was gone most of a day before they found it out, and they thought it was too late to stop him then. At any rate, he came to Berea, waited for a train at the station where there were several other people in the room, and then took a train north.

So it is possible to get the smallpox, at least for the people that were in

that station. But there is one sure way to keep from getting it, and that is to get vaccinated. Vaccination hurts, and it makes your arm pretty sore, tho not bad when it is done right, but it is a good deal better than getting the disease, or giving up work and spoiling your plans to run away from it. No one ought to run when there is such an easy way of keeping well. As a matter of fact, people are not running, as we said before, they are getting vaccinated and pretty soon there will be no one here that can catch the disease. Every time a man is vaccinated it makes one less. So get vaccinated.

## Cleaning Out Stock

Special Sale on Clothing, for 15 Days,

BEGINNING JAN. 11, 1908

### JUST SEE THESE PRICES

on Men's and Boys' Overcoats and Suits, all up-to-date

OVERCOATS cut from \$15.00 to \$11.50; \$12.50 to \$10.00; \$10.00 to \$7.50.

MEN'S SUITS formerly \$15.00 cut to \$11.50; \$12.50 to \$10.00; \$10.00 to \$7.50; \$7.50 to \$5.75.

Boys' or Young Men's Suits cut from \$8.50 to \$6.50; \$6.00 to \$4.75; \$5.00 to \$3.75; \$3.00 to \$2.25.

Nice All Wool PANTS former price \$5.00 cut to \$3.75; \$4.50 to \$3.50; \$4.00 to \$3.25; \$3.50 to \$2.75; \$3.00 to \$2.40; \$2.50 to \$2.00; \$2.00 to \$1.50; \$1.50 to \$1.20.

G. M. TREADWAY

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Eight room, well built, plastered dwelling house situated on most public street in Berea, Ky., large garden, nice yard, good barn, on water main, within five minutes walk of Berea College. Must be taken at once. Price \$1150.00. You can't build the house for the price. Good condition. Sale good. Title perfect.

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General Agents, Cleveland, O.

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A NEW STREET

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Box 11a Berea, Ky



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Men will get more kisses from their wives if they use their Sunday drink money for shaves, according to one Chicago woman. The experiment is worth trying.

Rider Haggard, according to a literary journal, writes 4,000 words a day when he feels in the mood. Fortunately for the author's reputation, he seldom feels like it.

Miss Liberty on Bedloe's Island is complained of because she "taps" the wireless line and intercepts messages. But no one can change her with repeating the secrets she learns.

A Philadelphia man who wore a rubber tube in his lungs for 20 years has just had it cut out. He probably thought he couldn't afford the luxury, in these days of high-priced rubber.

The two French counts who have just fought a pistol duel in which both opponents were wounded must be very bad shots indeed. Still it is a strange coincidence that both of them should be hit.

The snake department of nature study, which has been rather quiet for some months, is looking up again. An Ohio woman has found a live and fully developed garter snake in a chicken's craw, where it was living on the food that the unfortunate chicken had swallowed for its own benefit.

An Evansville, Ind., man has just been discharged, in a case of wife desertion, because his wife talked so incessantly in court that the judge concluded that the desertion was justifiable self-defense. It is not stated, remarks the Indianapolis Star, whether the lady required her conversational powers in a woman's club or as a gift of nature.

Mr. Roosevelt, in the fiftieth year of his life, has been president six years. Washington at the beginning of his fiftieth year had not taken Yorktown. At 50 Jefferson was secretary of state, Jackson was yet to fight the Seminoles, Lincoln was debating with Douglas. Four only of the presidents before Roosevelt—Pierce, Grant, Garfield and Cleveland—were inaugurated before they had passed 50.

A long series of three hundredth anniversaries is likely to be celebrated now that the Janestown fair has set the example. That no opportunity might escape, Harvard university lately celebrated the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of its founder. But what a time there will be in New England, to say nothing of the rest of the country, when the ter centenary of the landing of the Pilgrims comes round in 1920!

Reports from the surveyors who have been marking the line between Canada and Alaska indicate that as originally fixed in 1898 it was 600 feet too far west. The United States is to have a strip 600 feet wide and many miles long, which, until the present survey, the Canadians supposed belonged to them. The proper boundary is the one hundred and forty first meridian northward from Mount St. Elias.

In the commercial treaty recently made between Canada and France the Dominion for the first time negotiated directly with a foreign power through its own officials without the intervention of British diplomats. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian prime minister, went himself to Paris and arranged the terms of the treaty. Although the treaty is actually concluded by the British government, yet the fact that the colonial authorities made the arrangement independently marks an important advance in the power of the Canadian government.

An eagle measuring seven feet four inches from tip to tip has been captured in New Jersey. Now is the opportunity to discover whether the bird on the St. Gaudens coin is the bona fide article or merely a nature fake.

Workmen have just as good a right to go back to Europe to visit the old folks during the winter as the railroad presidents have to take a run over in the summer. Never fear but that they will come back when work opens up in the spring, even if they have to swim.

## Is Woman Novelist Degradating Literature or Raising It?

By CLARENCE ROOK.  
English Critic.

**I**F there were no women in the world there wouldn't be any novels," remarked the clerk in a whisper. And as I stood at the counter I noticed that nine out of ten of his customers were women, with novels that they carried in a strap. The readers of novels are women. A few hours later I was looking over the list of "Fiction Received" in a daily paper. And it appeared that something like nine out of ten novels are written by women. A few days ago I was confronted by the statement (in advertisement) "the greatest novelist of the century." It was the announcement of a book by a woman who has, apparently, never thought, or dreamt, of anything beyond the sexual relations of man and woman. Another book came upon my table—possibly my ill-luck—but it was another woman's book that followed the account of a girl who visited country houses, and—well, it was all dress and indecency. But this book was simply the story of a three weeks' orgy of sensuality. And as I turn over the other books that arrive, those of them with a woman's name on the title page, I find that they are all concerned with this side of life. It is the side of life, you will remember, that such men as Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, scarcely touched, and Stevenson—shall I continue?—they could write stories that gripped the world without the lure of lust. But "the woman intervenes." And the woman novelist, such as I am thinking of, reminds me of the nudge of a schoolfellow when I was 14. She turns the drawing-room into a smoking-room.

All about love! Love that is legitimate, illegal, illusory. The love that lingers, the love that loves and runs away, but always loves. And whether it is love that is illegal or illusory, the woman is always writing about it, and turning her thoughts to that one point which she has regarded as the central idea of the universe. When she begins to write she thinks of nothing else but of the central fact—the marrying and giving in marriage, with all the by-ways and pitfalls that lead to or evade that excellent result. But she is thinking of it all the time. Her novels prove it, for they deal only with this love, and her incursion into fiction has meant that the story of the animal side of the human being has become popular. In fiction she has succeeded in degrading literature to the level that is occasionally reached in the smoking-room—as a joke.

## Away With the Scandal Monger

By ROBERT E. FRAZER.

and they pass him by. He neither has their consideration nor their encouragement in any marked degree.

But let come an attack upon his good name, let some one start a scandal, and how quickly he comes into notice. They can hardly rest in the desire to tell all they know and find out what others know.

And then it is an additional pleasure to tell how they expected just such a thing; how they had always had their suspicions that he was bad; how they take great pleasure in repeating all they know, all they have heard, all they have surmised, and what others have conjured up. How greatly they are pleased at even seeming corroboration of the scandal; how readily they believe it, and upon what trivial evidence. How the story grows in magnitude and virulence with each repetition until a fellow man, and perhaps a blameless man, is ruined, his heart broken, his wife and children disgraced and in bitter mourning. All this they see and hear, but in their love for scandal they overlook it all and in their ghoulish glee rejoice at this tearing down of a character and reputation.

Perhaps this particular scandal turns out to be false, and if it is proved false by evidence that cannot be disputed, what a feeling of disappointment seizes this choice collection of slanderers. Their disappointment is heavy and great. Then these cowardly, sneaking human vampires immediately begin to trim their sails. They are the first to congratulate the slandered person upon his vindication. A person who will slander another is none too low to stoop to the basest hypocrisy.

## Success in Life Means Service

By JOHN T. PRINCE, Ph. D.,  
Author and Agent Massachusetts State Board of Education.

do not agree, or that they are in many respects even antagonistic, does not seem to disturb these men. Both standards are apparently thought to be needed—one for life in the world of business or politics, and the other for death, and what may possibly come afterwards.

There could be no greater fallacy than this. Not only is a double standard of life for earth and heaven unnecessary, but the life that is not fit for one is not fit for the other, and the life that is most fit for one is most fit for the other.

What then is the character of this life whose results are most satisfactory and which therefore is most successful? We can easily see what it is not. It is not a life given to the satisfaction of passions and appetites. It is not a life whose chief ends are amusements and recreations. It is not a life of feverish anxiety and unrest. Above all, it is not a selfish scramble for wealth, power or fame. The attainment of none of these ends of life can bring the desired success.

What then is left for the earnest seeker of true success? In the first place, the spirit of love or service should dominate the life of all. In the second place, the true dignity and worth of useful work should be recognized—work of the hands as well as of the head. When men come to see that devoted service in some useful calling, of whatever kind it be, is the highest form of neighborly love as well as the most effective means of genuine happiness, they will have gone a long way toward settling the question of success. A life controlled by these ideals, under conditions of ordinary health and efficiency, must be acknowledged to be both reasonable and right for this or any other world, and therefore most successful.

John T. Prince

## MAY FREE SCHMITZ

APPELLATE COURT FINDS HIS INDICTION INVALID.

HIS ACT WAS NO CRIME

Abe Ruef, Former Boss of Frisco, Also Benefited by Decision—Both Entitled to Release on Bail.

San Francisco.—The district court of appeals handed down a decision Thursday setting aside the judgment in the case of former Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz, convicted of extortion in the French restaurant case. Abe Ruef also benefits by the ruling of the upper court, for, according to its decision, he pleaded guilty to an act that was no offense against the laws of the state.

According to the appellate judges the compelling of French restaurants to pay "bribe" to Abe Ruef was not a crime, even though Ruef divided the "bribe" with the mayor.

After discussing the point the court reversed the judgment against Schmitz on the ground that no acts constituting a crime had been proved against him. Abe Ruef, who pleaded guilty to extorting money from the French restaurants, is therefore equally guiltless.

In passing upon the legality of the indictment the appellate court said:

"The indictment is stated to be invalid for two reasons: First, that it does not allege any threat to injure property, and, second, it does not allege that the threat was to do an unlawful injury."

The gist of that portion of the decision relating to the allegation that there was no threat to injure property is contained in the following sentence:

"There is no allegation as to any threat to injure any business in direct terms, but only the threat to prevent the parties from obtaining a license to sell liquor." A license to sell liquor is not property in the ordinary sense of the word, says the court.

Commenting on the second contention of Schmitz's attorneys that there was no threat to do unlawful injury the court declares:

"We are clearly of the opinion that the indictment is insufficient, because it does not allege or show that the specific injury threatened was an unlawful injury." It is not an unlawful act, reasons the court, to threaten to hold up the licenses of the restaurant keepers or actually to do so.

Entitled to Release on Bail.

The decision will stop the French restaurant cases, and pending charges of extortion against Schmitz and Ruef must be dismissed. Both are now entitled to release on bail. If they obtain the necessary bondsmen they can remain at liberty until such time as a jury finds them guilty on one of the indictments charging them with receiving bribes from corporations. Owing to the number of cases against them the bail, figured at \$10,000 a case, would reach an enormous figure.

Can't Get Out for 60 Days.

Schmitz and Ruef cannot take advantage of the decision for 60 days. The prosecution has 20 days in which to ask for a rehearing. Then the appellate court will have ten days to consider the application. When that is done the prosecution will go through the same procedure to the supreme court, which will take the same length of time. Consequently Schmitz and Ruef will still be kept in the county jail for two months at least.

The news of the decision of the appellate court spread rapidly over the city, causing consternation in some quarters and delight in others.

### BROWNSON CASE DISCUSSED.

Comes Up When Senator Hale Introduces Navy Personnel Bill.

Washington.—The Brownson affair was the chief topic of discussion in the senate Thursday. It was brought up when Senator Hale introduced the navy personnel bill which was introduced by him. The presentation of the bill led Senator Tillman to ask whether members of the committee would have an opportunity to get facts in relation to the controversy over the Brownson affair. Mr. Tillman intimated that he wished to call before the committee witnesses to testify concerning this matter. Mr. Hale replied that he thought there would be no obstacle to allowing the senator to do that.

The members of the house participated in a lottery for rooms in the new office building, and great confusion resulted.

### Jones' Big Verdict Set Aside.

New York.—The appellate division of the supreme court Friday set aside a verdict for \$460,000 obtained against George J. Gould and others by John S. Jones, an Ohio coal operator.

### Shocking Suicide of Woman.

Newark, N. J.—Mrs. Henry O. Boehme of Orange, N. J., committed suicide Friday by kneeling in front of an express train on the Lackawanna railroad as it was approaching Roselle. Mrs. Boehme had been mentally deranged since her child was born.

### Killed While Clearing a Wreck.

Rockford, Ill.—Fred Otto of Miles, Ill., traveling dispatcher of the Chicago Great Western railroad, was killed Friday at Milan, Ill., while assisting in clearing a wreck.

## CORNER FOR THE JUNIORS

ON APPROVAL.

How Katherine's Visit to Grandmother Turned Out to Joy of Both.

It all happened just like a story, and when Katherine told of it afterward she always said it was the most interesting tale she could recall.

Katherine was 16, and when her father and mother died "way down in the southern part of California, there was no one but Uncle Mark, her father's partner, to look after her. At least, there was no one else but Grandma Martin in New York, and a grandmother who had never taken any interest in you since you were born, and at that distance, too, could hardly be called anybody. But Uncle Mark decided differently.

"You can come back here, child," he said, "and heaven knows you will be welcome. Your father has left a tidy fortune in my hands; but I think you grandmother should know all about you and have a chance to look upon you, should she so desire."

Katherine knew that her grandmother had disapproved of her father's and mother's marriage, but she did not ask Uncle Mark anything; unless



She Soon Found Her Former Seatmate.

some one of the family told her, she concluded, she would rather not know.

So Uncle Mark wrote to the stern grandmother and told her Katherine's pitiful little story, and in due time came this letter in reply:

"You may send the child on for a visit, but understand it is only upon approval. Her mother displeased me by her marriage, and I shall not keep the girl unless I like her. I am glad she has plenty of money, for I do not feel in any way responsible for her."

Uncle Mark and Katherine laughed a good deal over this letter, and Katherine called herself mercenary and declared that she did not approve of her grandmother at all and would make her visit extremely brief.

Well, Uncle Mark accepted the strange invitation and everything was made ready for the hurried visit. Katherine's clothing was plain, but rich in texture, and had a pretty old-time look that neither Uncle Mark nor the girl herself realized.

Katherine was to travel from San Francisco alone, and Uncle Mark had only been able to procure her a narrow compartment on the train as far as St. Louis; farther on she must share it, as the tide of travel from that point was setting due east.

It was a great event in the girl's life. Conductions, porters and passengers were all so kind that the days flew by and were really as interesting as could be. Often Katherine thought of the terrible grandmother who was to meet her in New York and wondered just how terrible she would be, but the young girl enjoyed herself very much and quite forgot the coming meeting.

Then came St. Louis, and while the train made the long stop Katherine went out upon the platform to take the air. When she came back a very beautiful lady sat in her compartment.

"Dear me!" sighed Katherine, "I had quite forgotten, my room mate!" The old lady eyed her critically. "I suppose," she smiled so sweetly that her sharp words were forgotten, "you are as sorry to see me as I am to be here; but, comfort yourself that you were fortunate enough to obtain the lower berth. I must gasp and tremble in the upper one!"

"Not at all!" Katherine replied. "I insist upon your taking the lower." There was a little conversation upon this point, then the two settled down as comfortably as could be. Of course on the long trip it was natural that the two should chat by the hour, but it was strange that it was the older woman who grew confidential—and the girl who became the confident.

"You are," the old lady said one day, "I must get to New York in time. I have a very unpleasant duty awaiting me. There has been a delay in letters and I shall only be there in time, if I rush right through." Then came the story of the unlamented granddaughter, and the old lady's apprehensions.

"Perhaps she will not be such a trial!" Katherine timidly suggested. "I am sure she will be!" sighed the old lady. "I dare say she is dreadful, all bone and muscle, with a vulgo like a fog horn and manners of the wild bear. I only wish she could be gentle and refined—like, well, like you, my dear!"

Katherine smiled prettily, and looked out of the window.

"I have a great curiosity to see her," the old voice went on. "I dare say I shall shudder at the memory ever after; I was wise enough to say I would only look upon her with the understanding that if I did not like her I should send her back."

"Perhaps she may not want to stay," Katherine's voice had a ring in it that made the fine old lady stare. This was a new thought. "You know," the girl went on, "you may really like her, but her heart may be true to those who have loved and cared for her all these years. I knew one of those wild eastern girls who was really the most faithful creature I ever saw."

That night there was a sudden awful crash as the train was tearing on; shrieks filled the air, and people were hurled hither and yon. Surprised and shocked, Katherine found herself among a lot of debris on the inside, with an excited crowd pressing around and calling out orders. Fearful as the collision had been, there was less loss of life than one might have expected, but many were injured, and great excitement prevailed. Fortunately, Katherine had escaped anything worse than a bad shaking up, and with the knowledge came a desire to know how her companion had fared. She began to hunt around among the groups awaiting carriages to bear them away, and soon she found her former seatmate. The dear old lady was pale and trembling, and when she saw Katherine she stretched forth a welcoming hand.

"My dear," she said, "my leg is broken. They are going to take me to the nearest hospital, but you are able to go on?"

"Yes," whispered the girl; "can I do anything for you?"

"When you reach New York go to 33 Terrace place. I will not send a telegram; after all, there is no one but the servants to care. Tell them about all this delay, and when that—that granddaughter of mine arrives, tell the servants to make her comfortable until I can get on. Poor child! She will have a rather dreary time waiting. I am sorry; I was going to try to like her! There were tears in the old eyes. "You have been so good to an old woman, my dear!" The feeble hands were clutching Katherine's. "I shall never forget you. Had my granddaughter been like you, how happy we might have been!"

Katherine smiled even in the face of this grim disaster.

"Grandmother!" she whispered, with her warm lips on the cold hand she held; "dear grandmother, you have never guessed that—that I might be your granddaughter!"

The old lady burst her broken leg and almost leaped to her feet. Katherine held her back.

"Now that you see me, grandmother," she said, "do you approve?"

"My dear! My dear!" whispered the weak voice, "I do believe I can stand anything now! By and by we will go home together!"

"But each year I must visit Uncle Mark!" said Katherine. "I approve of you, you dear, delightful grandmother, but my heart will always be faithful to Uncle Mark."

"And quite right, too!" growled the grandmother.—Kate Batten, in Washington Star.

### SUN DIAL.

Made Out of a Water Tumbler, a Bit of Wood and a Darning Needle.

If I ever should lose my watch I would make a sun dial out of a water tumbler. Take a plain water tumbler



The Sun Dial Complete.

and close its top with a round slab of wood, into the center of which stick a darning needle. On the outside of the glass paste a narrow strip of paper which has been soaked in oil. Then place the glass on a slanting piece of wood and the sun dial is ready. At five in the morning place the glass so that the needle throws a shadow on one end of the strip of paper and mark the spot with a line and No. 5. After each hour mark the shadow of the needle, and at seven in the evening you will have a reliable sun dial.

### No More Changes.

Sunday School Teacher.—Wouldn't you like to dwell in heaven, Johnny? Johnny—No, ma'am. We've moved three times already this year and I'm getting tired of helpin' pack up.

Men drink least in February—it has only 28 days.



# WILLSON'S MESSAGE TO LEGISLATURE.

ALTERATIONS IN STATUTES GOV-  
ERNING CHANGE OF VENUE  
SUGGESTED

AS A RESULT OF  
NIGHT RIDERS' RAID.

Faithful Enforcement of Law Pledged  
—Uniform Local Option and County  
Unit Measures Among Recommenda-  
tions.

Frankfort, Ky.—In his first message to the General Assembly of Kentucky Gov. A. E. Willson briefly states the situation in this state as he finds it upon assuming his duties, and declares that the Commonwealth has enjoyed a season of prosperity, the disorders growing out of the tobacco war alone disturbing the peace of the state. In strong terms he asserts that the law will be upheld and that any count demerit in its duty must be made to answer. Because of the shortness of time in which to prepare his message the governor says he will send special messages to the legislature making recommendations in regard to important subjects. Following is the message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives—Gentlemen: To all of the members constituting the legislative branch of the government of Kentucky, greeting, and, personally, to each senator and representative, welcome.

With your meeting, the three departments of the government of the commonwealth are all working together, for the commonwealth and all of its people, at the same time, in the capital city. Under the constitution and the law, the government of the commonwealth and all of its branches is being carried on in the accustomed way, without disturbing interests or any wish on the part of anybody to trespass upon the prerogatives of any other department than his own.

The constitution declares that the governor shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly information of the state of the commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

## Prosperity in Kentucky.

The commonwealth, through the greater part of the past year, has enjoyed with the rest of the country a very great and never before equaled season of business activity and success. There have been abundant work and greater wages than ever known before, for every person who wished to work; rich crops, safely gathered, have rewarded the farmers more generously than in any former year of our history; new industries have been organized and old industries extended and enlarged and their products greatly increased. Our railroads and other means of transportation have been taxed beyond their power with the enormous offerings of business. Every branch of trade and business has been strained to fulfill the demand upon it. The volume of money, the amount of deposits, the record of the clearings and other instruments of commerce have reflected the general increase of business, resulting not only the limit of men's greatest hopes, but passing beyond the border of overproduction, up to the time of the recent panic. The sound and safe condition and the more than usually conservative management of the business of the people of Kentucky shows forth in the fact that our banks and people have been almost free from the certificates used in other states and great commercial centers, and have responded to the checks of their depositors, as a rule, without unreasonable restrictions, while the people who had the deposits in our banks have shown their courage, their faith and their public spirit by trusting their banks and quieting apprehensions of depositors, and restricting their demands to what was absolutely necessary, and the newspapers of the commonwealth are entitled to be commended for the prudence and wisdom which they have shown in refraining from sensational publications, and presenting only the plain truth, full and just, but without any sensational addition.

## The Tobacco War.

Throughout most of the year, law and order, peace and good will have prevailed throughout the commonwealth. There has been relief from the local disorders, feuds and strife, and, as a general rule, during the past year our people have been, even under the strain of the election, free from violence; counties which have previously been of ill-repute for crime, disorder and intimidation of the law-abiding people, have seen the orderly majority unite to put down disorder and punish crime, and have made some counties which were formerly least desirable among the most law-abiding, law-loving and orderly in the whole borders of the commonwealth.

## Market Almost Destroyed.

In the meantime, not a benefit has resulted to the oppressed farmers from these acts of violence and intimidation. Even those who were members of the association have had their property tied up, and liberty, in places, threatened by these bands. Factories and warehouses, which the farmers warmly welcomed, have been burned and many others closed forever.

Our tobacco market is nearly destroyed. Large customers are being taught that it is safer and better to buy elsewhere; large crops remain unsold; managers, who have promised large prices for pooled crops above the market price, have seen the buyers driven from the field, and no one can tell when the end will come, but everyone can see that the result, up to this time, is that our markets, not only for tobacco, but for other products, are paralyzed, and, in many cases, ruined; that in large districts the law has been wholly overthrown, and the poor people, who have no one to take care of them, are deprived of the protection of the people's laws and have lost their liberties and are helpless; that the price of nearly every article of good kind in Kentucky has come down; that thousands of people wish to move out of Kentucky to states where they hope it is safer to live, and the very flower of our working population wishes to leave the state as thousands have done before; that it has been necessary, in order to allay the fears of frightened people, even in a large city like Louisville,

to keep a company of the militia on duty, at great expense, and with great hardships on the young men who are taken from their ordinary business and work; that lawless and unprincipled men have been constantly ready to break out in several counties, unrestrained by law or public sentiment, and that the people of Kentucky are brought suddenly and squarely to face the question, whether the laws of more than two millions or the violence of a few hundred shall prevail.

## The Tobacco Trust.

We are all familiar with the history of the alternating profits and losses, successes and failures of the great tobacco growers of Kentucky; the great prices of ready money in good years and the great losses and hardships of bad years. The growth of the great tobacco trust and its buying out its various competitors until it, in a great measure, controlled the prices of tobacco, on the one side, and the union of the farmers and others who would sell to the manufacturers, on the other, the cut-throat competition in hard years, the overproduction which left a large part of the crop of 1906 on hand unsold, and the resulting suffering to thousands of poor people interested in this crop as their sole reliance for their regular supplies of necessities, and it is plain that the great cause of the trouble now which has resulted in disorderly outbreaks in several counties, is the fact that the owners of the majority of the tobacco now controlled by their pools that those non-members of the pool will sell their tobacco to the trust and other buyers, while those in the pool remain with their hands tied until it is too late to sell, and will be exposed to another year's poverty and deprivation. The owners in the pool have voluntarily parted with their liberty, right or power to sell their own as they choose. These not in the pool under the law have the right to sell when, where and to whom they please, and for any price they choose to take. In Franklin county there has been a state of terror, oppression and intimidation for weeks. Under the guise of "peaceful armies," large bands of men have compelled others to obey the mobs instead of the law, and have deprived them of their liberties, and threatened their lives and property, and have even crossed into Mason county, and, while they have had splendid and brave resistance from individuals, the law has seemed paralyzed there.

## Will Uphold the Law.

There can be no doubt of the final result. Anglo-Saxon common sense and Anglo-Saxon law always win in time. Our people desire the full protection of the law and love their liberty, and feel that they had better lose not only part of the value of their tobacco, but even their farms rather than lose their liberties.

The only question left is whether this shall be soon or long delayed; whether it shall be at once, to prevent further injury, or whether, continuing for months, it shall practically destroy the business and the property values of the whole people and decimate our population by removals to other states.

The executive will faithfully uphold the law, but it is the people's law, and its strength is in the support of the people for their own laws.

## Change of Venue Necessary.

In order to secure the early and prompt detection, apprehension and punishment of the leaders in these conspiracies, there is urgent need of some further legislation, so that when commonwealth's attorneys or judges or grand jurors of the locality fail or refuse to perform their duties under the law, or are deterred by threats or intimidation, the investigation of the offense can be transferred to some county where there is no intimidation and there fully investigated and tried, for many offenders feel secure now because of their power to intimidate witnesses, grand jurors and local authorities in their own counties. I submit the matter to the general assembly with the recommendation that a statute shall be adopted which shall provide, in substance, that whenever any circuit judge of this state, or attorney general, shall be satisfied from his own knowledge or the written statement of the commonwealth's attorney, that such a state of lawlessness exists in any county of his district, that the officers of such county will be prevented from, or danger of failure in discharging their duties, or that the grand jurors will be deterred or prevented from fearlessly and fairly investigating the commission of any offense against the laws of the state in any county, the circuit judge may, upon his own motion, and shall, upon the request of the attorney general of Kentucky, order and direct the investigation of the commission of such offenses to be removed to some other county, in which a fearless and fair investigation of the commission of such offense may be had.

## The Election Law.

I submit to the general assembly a draft of a new election law prepared under the auspices of a committee of the Louisville Bar Association for their information. I have not been able to examine it with the painstaking care which the general assembly will give to it, but it is the work of honorable and unselfish men, who have given a great deal of care to making what they believe is an absolutely fair law. This will not, however, exclude the probability that the experience of members of the general assembly with elections may find provisions which may need change.

## The Temperance Question.

I have pledged the people to favor, and I do favor, the enactment and enforcement of a uniform local option law, with the county as the governing unit. An overwhelming majority of the people of Kentucky have shown their determination that the saloons shall be taken out of politics; that the abuses and injuries of intemperance shall be taken out of their lives; that the laws closing the saloons on Sunday shall be rigidly enforced, and that everything that will conduce to rest and temperance shall be done and required, and it is for the general assembly to act upon these recommendations in their wisdom they shall deem best, and to extend the local option law and make it apply in all counties with the county as the governing unit.

## The Dog Tax.

I do ask you to repeal the dog tax law. The necessary work of the governor's office has increased so much that an addition to the force is absolutely necessary in order to do the work of the office properly. The law provides a private secretary to the governor, and it was expected when this office was created that he would act as secretary and stenographer, but the great number of visitors

to the governor, constantly increasing every year, the many packages of letters received every day from the people and taken from their ordinary business and work; that lawless and unprincipled men have been constantly ready to break out in several counties, unrestrained by law or public sentiment, and that the people of Kentucky are brought suddenly and squarely to face the question, whether the laws of more than two millions or the violence of a few hundred shall prevail.

## Reform in Taxation.

I have been urged to recommend to the general assembly the appointment of a commission to take the place of the present state board of equalization, and to give their whole time to the supervision of the assessment and collection of taxes, and to the study of the most advanced ideas in taxation, and to recommendations for the improvement of our own tax laws.

Experience has shown that our system of taxation was based upon the theory that equality of taxation required a flat or level rate on all kinds of property, real and personal alike, but it has turned out that this rule for equality has resulted practically in gross inequality and unfairness, serious injury to our business interests and in driving out of the state great sums of money and values of personal property, which were needed to build up the state, without producing in taxes anything like the amount of revenue that should be received from such property.

## "United We Stand—Divided We Fall."

We are all of us as members of the legislative, the judicial and executive departments assembled here in the capital city to fulfill our duty to the people and to work and study and strive for the general welfare. We can well afford to meet and work together as cordial and sincere friends and to agree that party discussions and divisions shall not divide us when once chosen, according to law, to do the people's work.

We are all neighbors, fellow-citizens and friends. We all love Kentucky. Differences of opinion as to party questions give no ground for personal unkindness. Every one of us alike wishes to protect the liberties of all our people; to make the state government useful, honorable, respectable and beloved; to do whatever is necessary and pay whatever ought to be paid to make the public service useful, and to exercise sincere and rigid economy in public expenses without being niggardly.

## All Americans.

We may differ about political questions, but never from such differences, when Kentuckians meet whether in their own country or in foreign lands, they warm toward each other because they are fellow-Kentuckians. We are, however, something far more than Kentuckians. We are Americans. Trite as that phrase may sound, the older I grow, the more priceless to me is the fact it expresses. We may well be proud of the state that gave birth to Abraham Lincoln; that sent Henry Clay and John J. Crittenden to the senate, and nurtured such men as Zachary Taylor, Isaac Shelby, George Nicholas, the Breckinridges, the Marshalls, John Boyle, George Robertson, Samuel F. Miller, Joseph H. Underwood, Charles S. Moorehead, James Guthrie, John L. Helm, Madison C. Johnson, Lazarus W. Powell, Archibald Dixon, Joshua P. Bell, Richard H. Menefee and many others, distinguished in every walk of life and too numerous to be mentioned on this occasion.

And he closed in this splendid passage: In closing, Mr. President, I must again express my deep satisfaction in the thought that upon all questions affecting the existence of the union, the Kentuckians of 1907 are thoroughly united, as were their fathers when, in 1792, our Commonwealth became, to use the words of congress, "a new and entire member of the United States of America." Her people, we are all glad to know, have outgrown the feelings of distrust and animosity that divided them in the perilous time of 1861, and their faces are now turned steadily and hopefully to the future, determined that Kentucky shall play her full part in the building up of our beloved country in all that makes for the true national greatness.

May I add good luck, good will and good cheer to every man chosen by Kentucky and her people to do the people's work, good faith and good feeling abiding between us, and may we lay down our work at the end of our terms with the just hope that the people will say to each in his time, "Well done, good and faithful servant." May we do our work so fully, so fairly, so unselfishly, that each shall feel that all the others have done their best, and that each shall treat the other with a feeling of pride and pleasure in his accomplishment, and with feelings of mutual respect and good will. Let us give no room for the feeling that anything but a square deal can win or hold the respect of an honorable people like the people of Kentucky. Let us all see and act that each should be willing that in matters affecting the whole people, every man, woman and child should know not only what shows on the record, but also what beats in the heart.

AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON,  
Governor of Kentucky.

## A Future for the Red Race.

The American Indian's acquirements in aesthetic lines are showing themselves in a curious fashion. In certain Sioux settlements in South Dakota, families have purchased cabinet organs and get the greatest enjoyment from playing them. Moreover, if we may trust reports, the pleasure is not mere whimsical curiosity over a new element introduced from the inner circle of civilization; it is genuine appreciation of the beauties to be drawn from a musical instrument. The Indians have so far progressed that an organ appeals to them in a different, a higher way than an ingenious agricultural implement or a handy firearm. Is this not increasing cause for confidence in an intellectual future for the red race?—Chicago Standard.

## My Katerina.

When flies become troublesome they can always be got rid of by a very simple mixture. Half a teaspoonful of black pepper, finely ground, should be mixed with double the quantity of brown sugar, the compound to be moistened with condensed milk. The flies will generally eat greedily of this mixture if placed where they can easily reach it; but it will be their last meal, for the least taste of it will poison a fly. If watched, they will often be seen to drop dead within a short distance of the plate which they have just left, and some of the greediest eaters do not live to leave the plate.—N. Y. Ledger.

# Jesus Cleanses the Temple

Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 26, 1908  
Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—John 2:13-22. Memory verses 13, 14.  
GOLDEN TEXT.—"Hollars becometh thine house, O Lord, forever."—Psalm 93:5.

TIME.—The spring of A. D. 27. Passover was April 11-17.  
PLACE.—In the temple at Jerusalem.  
PLACE IN THE HISTORY.—Early in the first year of Jesus' ministry. The second of his first two "signs," illustrating his work as Redeemer.

## Comment and Suggestive Thought.

The first sign which Jesus gave was the revelation of his glory at Cana of Galilee related in the first part of the chapter in which our lesson is found. At the close of our last lesson we left Jesus and his five or six disciples on the way from Bethabara to Galilee. The disciples had as yet but slight acquaintance with Jesus, his character, his powers and his mission. They believed in him, but they needed a deeper foundation for their faith and a fuller knowledge of his work.

Everything about this miracle must have been a strange and wonderful revelation of Jesus to them, as a light from within, or as the sunlight shining through dull stained-glass windows reveals the true nature of the picture wrought in them, and they are ablaze with royal colors such as are the exquisite lamp shades of Favril glass, that require the electric bulb within to bring out their lovely hues. Jesus was a prince in disguise, and he threw off his outward guise and appeared in his own royal glory.

What Did This Miracle Reveal to the Disciples Concerning the True Nature of Jesus?—(1) It revealed the miraculous powers residing in him which would enable him to do the work the Messiah was to do.

(2) It made known to them that he was sent from God as his son with divine credentials worthy of his origin and his mission.

The Second "Sign." The Cleansing of the Temple.—Not long after the "sign" at the wedding, a strange, almost discordant, note was heard in that anthem of love and joy and hope. That experience did not express the whole of life, nor the whole of the mission of Jesus. The new "sign" was as illuminating and marvelous and unexpected as was the first. It was the act of a hero, a patriot, a reformer, and a king.

(13) "And the Jews' passover," the great annual religious feast of the Jews to which all good Jews were expected to come. Sometimes, according to Josephus, as many as 2,000,000 visitors were present. "Jesus went up" from Capernaum (v. 12) "to Jerusalem." Jesus was particularly to attend these great feasts, for however much they were often perverted and misused by some, they were divinely appointed services.

Jesus' Heroic Act of Patriotic Reform.—When Jesus entered the temple, and saw this desecration of his Father's house—which he had seen sunny a time during his youth—his soul flamed with indignation. What he saw was contrary to all law, Jewish, Roman and Divine, and what he did was patriotic toward all three kingdoms under which he lived.

(15) He alone, unaided, unknown, "made a scourge of small cords," ropes made of rushes like a Roman flagellum or scourge with several lashes, and "drove them all out of the temple," the court, "the sheep and the oxen," and those who trafficked in them. He did not strike the men, most probably not even the animals, and such a scourge would not hurt them. The owners would naturally follow their cattle without the gates. "Poured out the changers' money." Upon the marble pavement, thus stopping their traffic.

(16) "And said unto them that sold doves." The doves, being in cages, could not be driven out.

"Take these things hence." The boldness of the act may well have given a hush to the noisy crowd, and the voice of Jesus rang out: "Make not my Father's house a house of merchandise."

How Was It Possible for Jesus to Succeed in This?—Why did this great burly crowd of drovers, and soldiers, and elders in authority yield to the single voice of an unknown young man? Because they knew that they were in the wrong. "Conscience makes cowards of us all." Because they knew that God was on his side, and "one with God is a majority."

Because Jesus embodied in himself, as a prophet, the moral sentiment of the nation. "All the true friends of law, who must have been long grieved by this disorder, would defend the righteousness of his action, thus rendering resistance impossible."

What This "Sign" Revealed as to the Nature of Jesus and His Kingdom.—Let no mistake be made concerning what is meant by a Christian spirit. Let us not, as is too often done, take one side of the character of Christ in forming an estimate of the whole.

Note how Jesus acted for the reform of the world. He did not spend his time in denunciations of the Roman or Jewish authorities before his disciples. He sometimes uttered "woes," but it was to the face of evil doers. When he could reform a wrong, he reformed it. When he saw sickness, he cured it. We are to be reformers. We are to be courageous and heroic in reform, in cleansing the world from sin.

But our first work is where we are, in our hearts, in our principles, in the things which we can touch, for which we can vote or act or teach.

# 1855 Berea College 1907-8

## FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.

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A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

## Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

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ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

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COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Read Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

## Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL—14 weeks, \$29.50,—in one payment, \$29.00. Installment plan: first day \$21.00, including \$1.00 deposit, middle of term \$9.15.

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment \$28.50. Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

REFUNDING—Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced.

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, all but fifty cents, but no allowance for any fraction of a month.

On incidental fee, a certificate allowing the student to apply the amount advanced for term funds when he returns provided it is within four terms, but making no allowance for any fraction of a month.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

THE FIRST DAY of the winter term is January 1, 1908.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,  
BEREA KENTUCKY.

## That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for One Dollar!

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.



## THE SCHOOL

### Problems of the District school. Chapter VII. Making the work practical. By Prof. Dismore.

4. HISTORY. The study of history, like other studies, should not begin in a book. History is not made in books too much of it is recorded there. It is written so that it may not be left to the uncertain memory of man; that future generations may have a truthful account of the lives of their ancestors, and that all the world may have the story of the rise, growth and life of a nation. The civilization of the world is built upon the doings of the past and each individual character is moulded almost as much by what has been as by what is now.

For ages very little of the history of the world was written. It was handed down from generation to generation by tradition. It was told around the fireside by parents, visitors and travelers, listened to and talked over by the children, who in turn gave it to others. This was a delightful way to learn and we can imagine with what breathless interest the young people listened when some bright traveler visited the home and regaled them with choice tales of the long ago. There was a great temptation to color up the stories, to make the listeners' eyes widen with wonder and to inspire them with awe of one who knew of such marvelous happenings.

The truth of these tales could not be tested and even when history began to be written so much of it was tradition that it has taken a long time to lift the true from the false and in many cases the real truth can never be known. But whether true or false they are valuable because they are themselves a part of history, showing how our ancestors lived and learned. But modern history can be relied upon since its first essential is accuracy and no pains are spared to get at the truth.

But we are not ready yet and never shall be to discard the old way of teaching by word of mouth. No one knows so well as the teacher how matter should be presented to school children. The words of the book are not adapted to their understanding and there is not enough of detail to give it life and meaning. Then the kindly voice, with its proper emphasis and inflection, and the loving smile add to the charm of the narrative.

The teacher gets his information from books but he is not confined to them for his words nor his manner of telling. If he is describing the discoveries and early settlements of America he may add a hundred details not given in the books that will make the mental pictures more vivid and lasting. He must be careful not to give any wrong impressions or false colorings. The actual happenings are sufficient if told in an interesting manner and with the proper amount of real coloring.

History thus taught may begin with the youngest pupils and be kept up for several years before the textbook is put in their hands. Their little minds should not be crammed with history but they may have a story for their especial benefit once a week. This will give them time to talk about it, think about it, digest it and be ready for the next. Each story should have one main point and only one so that the mind will not be overtaxed in grasping and remembering it. Every item told should contribute to this one main point so that even if the details are forgotten the principal thought will remain.

Suppose, for example, we wish to begin with Columbus and the discovery of America. It may run something like this: "Today I will tell you a story of a VERY ACTIVE BOY. His parents named him Christopher. He was born in a city by the sea where there are many ships and boats. When just a little fellow he played on the beach watching the waves come and go and gather shells as they were washed up. He loved to watch the

(Continued next week)

## THE HOME

### Some Creamed Dishes.

Many articles of food can have much added to their food value by preparing them with a cream, or white sauce as it is usually called. This is also a great help in making a little go further, and is a cheap and good way to piece out "left overs."

There are three kinds of white sauce used—the thin, the medium, and the thick. The thin is used mostly for preparing cream soups. It will not curdle, as milk alone does, when an acid vegetable like tomatoes is put in it. The medium is used for most creamed dishes made of meats or vegetables, while the thick is used for croquettes.

They are all prepared from the same recipe, by using more or less liquid in proportion to the flour used.

RECIPE FOR WHITE SAUCE.

2 tablespoons flour.

2 tablespoons butter.

1 cup of milk.

1/4 teaspoon salt.

Dash of pepper.

Melt the butter in a sauce-pan but do not heat more than just enough to melt. Add the flour, salt and pepper and stir smooth. A fork is bet-

ter than a spoon for the stirring. Let it heat enough to bubble before adding the milk and stir all the time. Add the milk all at once, stir vigorously, and let cook for at least three minutes so there will be no raw starchy taste to the flour. Take off the stove until ready to use but keep warm.

For thin white sauce use from two to five times as much milk to the same amount of flour and butter called for in above recipe.

For thick white sauce use only half as much milk.

Less butter is used when thin cream is taken in place of the milk, and is better for the digestion in many cases. CREAM SOUPS. We may have cream of tomato soup, cream of corn soup, cream of onion, celery, asparagus or potato soup, cream of carrots and cream of chicken soups.

All are made in this same general way.

The vegetables are boiled in as little water as possible until very soft and are then pressed thru a sieve or colander, as only the soft, creamy portions are to be used. This is put back in the water in which it was boiled until ready for use, as much of the flavor will have been absorbed by the water and it should be added to the soup unless the vegetables are very strong-flavored like onions.

The milk for making the white sauce should be heated with the flavoring to be used in it. A slice of onion in the milk gives a nice flavor to tomato or corn soup, and a dash of nutmeg to carrot or celery soup. Potato and tomato soups are also improved by adding a stick of celery to the milk.

LYON IS COMING.

### WORK FOR TOBACCO PEACE

Little Hope That Trouble Will End Soon—No Hopkinstown lodgments—Fears in Blue Grass.

The tobacco war is going on at full blast in spite of the efforts on all sides to stop it, and the threats of the law against both sides. The most important developments of the week have been the threat of the Society of Equity to prosecute the trust's buyers for conspiracy, and the report that the trust would go into the tobacco raising business next year.

There have been a good many fears of raids in many parts of the state and the panic has hit the Blue Grass hard. There have been a galling gun and soldiers in Lexington, and there have been fears for the safety of the tobacco stores in Bowling Green, Cynthiana, Lebanon, Flemingsburg and several smaller places. But there have been no raids. The grand jury which was investigating the Hopkinstown raid returned no indictments because of it, saying there was not sufficient evidence, but giving the impression that it was said the grand jury lacked. One man was indicted as a day rider, but that was all, after the burning of \$200,000 of property.

The trust has been hit a little in some points and has closed business at Mt. Sterling, but on the other hand buying has gone on at a record breaking pace at Lexington and at other places. The men who have lost tobacco thru the raids will have to suffer heavily, as the insurance companies say that there has been riot, rendering the policies void. The case will be taken to the courts.

The State Union of the Society of Equity, which held its meeting at Henderson, elected Ex-Senator Cantrill president in place of David Moreland. Resolutions were adopted condemning violence in the tobacco war and there was some talk of heading off raids. Several wild speeches were made in which members condemned Gov. Willson's charges and declared that the society in Kentucky was greater than the Governor and that the national organization eclipsed President Roosevelt "with Seereary Taft thrown in."

Several movements were started to end the war. The Senate at Frankfort adopted a resolution providing for a joint committee to investigate the situation. It was suggested that the war might be ended by allowing the convicts to make twist and plug tobacco for the planters thus enabling them to fight the trust. Conferences have been held, but to no purpose so far, and there is great danger that the trouble will go on for quite a while.

The disorders are getting to be more and more of a scandal in the eyes of the world, and taken with the Powers trial, are giving the whole country the feeling that Kentucky is a wild and lawless state, where there is no justice. It will take the state a long while to recover from the bad reputation she is getting.

The American Tobacco Company has ended all hope of an agreement by a letter to R. K. Smith in which it stands pat on the offer made at Winchester, and says it sees nothing further to be gained by conferences.

## GOSSIP OF CAPITOL

Entertaining Comment on Affairs  
Political as Noted by Our  
Servant Special Correspondent.

### A KENTUCKY WONDER OF WONDERS

That Two Men in the Same Week Should Decline Appointment to a Fat Office Is Taken as a Portent of a Hard Winter or Some Equally Un-desirable Visitation—The Dog Law Stands Good Show of Being Thrown to the Dogs—Legislative Committee to Investigate the Tobacco Troubles—A More Equitable System of Taxation, Primary Elections and the Senatorial Contest Prove Interesting Subjects of Comment.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 15.—It is an absolute fact that two Kentuckians in the same week have done the unheard of thing of declining an office with a salary of \$2,500 per year and traveling expenses attached to it. Whether this is a sign of a long, cold winter, an earthquake, or some other dreadful happening, is not known, of course, but something else unusual is bound to happen, for such strange events never come singly. C. M. Barrett of Ohio county and Stanley Milward of Lexington both claimed the state fire marshal's job, but Barrett was appointed. Before he went to work, however, he found he might be unjustly criticized in his work because he is the president of the National Society of Equity, and that society has a tobacco branch and the fire marshal would have to investigate the burning of tobacco barns and warehouses by the "night riders," some of whom are supposed to be members of the Society of Equity. Then the place was offered to Mr. Milward, who had been turned down at first, and wonder of wonders, Mr. Milward declined it. Just think of a Kentuckian declining a good office like that. It is dollars to doughnuts, though, that the third man to whom it is offered will take it and freeze to that twenty-five hundred per, like a duck to a dough-plate.

The first bill introduced in the present legislature was one to repeal the dog tax law passed two years ago. It was introduced by Senator Smith of Knott county, and the present sentiment of the legislature indicates its passage. The dog-law proved both unpopular and ineffective. Nearly every man that owned a dog has blamed the law, and the assessors almost made it ineffective by failing to list the dogs for taxation. For instance, in one county with a population of 20,000, probably 2,800 dogs would be listed, and in an adjoining county with the same population and apparently as many dogs, only 700 would be listed.

A legislative committee will probably investigate every phase of the tobacco troubles in Kentucky, as Senator Newman of Woodford has introduced a resolution providing for a committee of three senators and four representatives to do the investigating. The resolution, which will undoubtedly be adopted, says: "Said committee shall report the conditions prevailing in this commonwealth before the organization of the 'Tobacco Trust,' the conditions prevailing after its organization and before the organization of the various tobacco societies, the conditions since, and in every way try to reach a knowledge of the situation, such as will enable this General Assembly to enact such laws as will protect the rights of our people if our present laws are insufficient. The committee shall also ascertain whether the so-called 'tobacco trust' has the right to do business in this state when pursuing the methods it has followed for several years. It shall also ascertain whether any of our statutes are not enforced by the various officers of the commonwealth." \* \* \* It shall make investigation of whether it is legal and practical to employ convicts in the manufacture of plug and twist tobacco."

This is a sweeping resolution, and the committee will have an enormous amount of work to do if it accomplishes anything. Governor Willson is working assiduously to suppress the "night riders," but they keep bobbing up here and there in various parts of the state and burning tobacco warehouses. Soldiers are being stationed in suspected towns and Gatling guns are being placed in readiness to repel expected attacks by the "night riders."

There must be some cause for all this trouble—somebody has been doing wrong somewhere, and as a result the "night riders" are doing wrong now. The tobacco growers feel that a crisis has arrived with them and that it is of as much moment to them as throwing the tea overboard in Boston harbor over a hundred years ago, was to the American colonists.

Maybe this legislative committee may find the seat of the trouble. If over-production has caused the low prices of tobacco, the remedy is to plant no crop this year. If the tobacco trust has forced the low prices to fatten its dividends, then the trust should be fined, as Chief Justice O'Reas said, "till the Judge Landis fine of \$29,000,000 would look like 30 cents."

An earnest effort will be made during the session to procure or take steps to procure a more equitable system of taxation for the whole state. Looking

to this end, the revenue and taxation committee of the State Development association has prepared a bill which proposes an amendment to Section 171 of the constitution, which will enable some future legislature to adopt a system of what is termed "expensive taxation," which will adapt itself to the business conditions and changing situations of all classes of property in the state. Of course the amendment will have to be voted on by the people next November, and it is worded as follows: "The general assembly shall provide by law an annual tax, which with other resources, shall be sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the commonwealth for each year. Taxes shall be levied and collected for public purposes only, and shall be uniform upon all property of the same class subject to taxation within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and all taxes shall be levied and collected by general warrants. The power vested in the general assembly to provide for taxation based on income, license and franchise may be so exercised that such taxes may be in addition to, or in lieu of ad valorem taxation upon such personal property as may be designated by the authority levying the tax. In the latter event such personal property shall not be subject to assessment. All taxes based on income, license or franchise shall be uniform on the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax. The general assembly shall have power to divide property into two classes and to determine what class of property shall be subject to state taxation, and what class or classes of property shall be subject to local taxation."

This amendment, if adopted, may lead to a system of taxation now in operation in Pennsylvania, where farm lands are not taxed at all, for state purposes. Kentucky has had more trouble and more legal controversies over the tax question than her sister states in the past decade, and it is believed this amendment to the constitution, if adopted, will solve the problem and require each class of property to bear its proper proportion of the burden of taxation.

The expected deadlock over the organization of the house of representatives did not materialize, and everything went through with smooth sailing, all the Democratic caucus nominees being elected by a strict party vote. Now the question naturally arises, what effect will this have on the senatorial vote? Ex-Governor Beckham and ex-Governor Bradley are respectively the nominees of the Democratic and Republican parties for United States senator, and the legislative stands 73 Democrats to 45 Republicans. Four of the Democrats must desert Beckham, else he will be elected on the first ballot. Beckham workers say they are absolutely confident and have no fear of the result. Bradley's friends say four or more Democrats will not vote for Beckham and the consequent deadlock will result in the election of Bradley. No one knows really what to expect, but it is certain that if Beckham does not win on the first ballot, a most exciting session of the legislature will follow and much-needed legislation will be neglected.

An important bill that will be introduced this session, will be the one providing a new method of holding state primary elections. It will provide that both political parties must nominate all candidates for state offices on the same day and that day shall be general registration day; that the registration law shall be extended so that every voter in city, town and country must register, and the registration of voters must also serve as primary election officers, thus saving the expense of three sets of officers. The bill further provides that the state shall pay the expense of holding the primaries, thus giving a poor man a chance to make a race without having to borrow enough money to put up his entrance fee. The state now pays the expenses of registration in the cities, and it is contended that the additional expense would not be great enough to offset the merits of such a bill.

A bill will be introduced this week to increase the annual appropriation for the Kentucky Children's Home Society from \$15,000 to \$30,000. Superintendent Sellon of the home will come to Frankfort to explain to the legislature the necessity for the increase. This is one of the most worthy charities to which the state contributes, and hundreds of poor children are cared for and provided with good homes in respectable families every year.

The first day the senate met, former Lieutenant Governor Thorne walked into the chamber and was given a most flattering reception. In fact it amounted to an ovation, and Colonel Thorne was much affected by it. He made one of his characteristic humorous speeches and said he knew of but one story that lifted the occasion. He said: "In a certain community in another state it is the custom, after the engagement of a young couple is announced at the church, for the bride-to-be to sit in the lap of the groom-to-be the first night he calls. On one occasion a small man was engaged to a two-hundred-pound girl. After the engagement was announced he called on her and, according to the custom, she sat in his lap. He never complained, but along about 11 o'clock she suddenly asked, 'Why, George, don't aren't you tired?' 'No,' he replied, 'About 9 o'clock I was tired, but now I am paralyzed.' I am paralyzed by this reception, gentlemen," concluded Thorne. He caused a high laugh when he said: "I am in favor of civil service when I'm in office, but opposed to it when I'm out."

## THE MARKET

### Bérea Prices

Eggs, per doz.—21c.  
Butter, per lb.—15-20c.  
Potatoes, Irish, per bu.—\$8.50-10.00  
Potatoes, Sweet, per bu.—\$2.00  
Apples, per bu.—\$1.50-2.00  
Bacon, per lb., 12-20c.  
Ham, per lb., 17c.  
Lard, per lb.—10-12c.  
Turkeys, undressed, 11-12c.  
Rabbits, each, 10c.  
Chickens, on foot, per lb.—10c.  
Chickens, dressed, per lb.—12½c.  
Hickory nuts, per bu.—\$3.75-4.00  
Walnuts, per bu.—40-50c.

### Live Stock

Louisville, Jan. 15, 1908.

Choice export steers	4 75	5 00
Light shipping steers	4 00	4 25
Choice butcher steers	4 25	4 50
Medium butcher steers	3 75	4 25
Common butcher steers	3 25	3 75
Choice butcher heifers	3 50	4 25
Medium butcher heifers	3 25	3 75
Common butcher heifers	2 75	3 25
Choice butcher cows	3 50	4 00
Medium butcher cows	3 00	3 50
Common butcher cows	2 25	3 00
Canners	1 00	2 00
Choice fat oxen	4 25	4 75
Medium oxen	3 00	3 50
Choice hogs	3 00	3 50
Medium hogs	2 50	3 00
Common hogs	2 00	2 50
Choice veal calves	6 00	7 00
Medium veal calves	4 00	5 00
Common calves	2 50	3 50
Good feeders	4 00	4 75
Medium feeders	3 50	4 00
Common feeders	3 00	3 50
Choice stock steers	3 50	4 00
Medium stock steers	3 00	3 50
Common stock steers	2 50	3 00
Medium stock heifers	2 25	2 75
Choice stock heifers	2 75	3 25
Common milk stockers	2 25	2 75
Choice milk cows	35 00	40 00
Medium milk cows	25 00	30 00
Common milk cows	10 00	20 00

### HOUSING

Choice packers and butchers,	
200 to 300 lbs.	4 25
Medium packers and butchers,	
150 to 200 lbs.	4 30
Choice pigs, 50-120 lbs.	4 00
Light pigs, 50-90 lbs.	4 15
Light shippers, 120-150 lbs.	4 25
Roughs, 150-500 lbs.	2 50

### SHEEP

Choice fat sheep	3 50	4 00
Medium sheep	3 00	3 50
Common sheep	2 00	3 00
Bucks	1 00	2 50
Choice spring lambs	5 00	5 50
Good butcher lambs	4 50	5 00
Culls and tail-ends	3 00	4 00

### MISS PORK—\$10.00

HAMS—Choice sugar cured, light and special cure, 13c; heavy to medium 13½ to 13¾c

### SHOULDER—9c per lb.

BACON—Clear rib sides, 10c, regular clear sides 10c, breakfast bacon 15c, sugar cured shoulders 8½c, bacon extra 10c; bellies light 12c, heavy 12½c.  
LARD—Prime steam in tierces 8½c; pure in tierces 9½c, in tubs 10c.  
DRIED HEEF—12c.  
EGGS—Case count 21c per doz.; candied, 22c.  
BUTTER—15½c per lb.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, small 12c per lb., large 10c, hens 10c, ducks, small young 10c, old 9c; turkeys, young 12c, old 11c; geese 6c; rabbits \$1.50 per doz.

### SQUIRRELS—\$1.25 per doz.

WHEAT—No. 2 red and long berry \$1.03, No. 3 red and long berry \$1.01  
CORN—No. 2 white 66½c, No. 3 mixed 66½c.

OATS—No. 2 white 63c, No. 2 mixed 61½c.

RYE—No. 2 Western 91c nominal, No. 2 Northern 93c.

### Tan Bark

Price at the depot at Bérea, per cord, \$7.00.

### Ties

THIES—Price at the station at Bérea; First, 48c, cuts 20c, both 8 and 8½ foot lengths.

### Spokes

Prices paid by Standard Wheel Co. at Bérea, for black or shelf bark hickory spokes, split or sawed.

	Per Thous.
First size, A and B grade,	\$ 16 00
First size, C grade,	9 00
First size, D grade,	7 00
Second size, A and B grade,	21 00
Second size, C grade,	12 00
Second size, D grade,	9 00
Third size, A and B grade,	25 00
Third size, C grade,	12 00
Fourth size, A and B grade,	30 00

First size is 1½ in. on the heart, 1½ in. deep and 28 to 30 inches long. Second size is 2 in. on the heart, 2 in. deep and 30 in. long. Third size is 2½ in. on the heart, 2½ in. deep and 30 in. long. Fourth size is 3 in. on the heart, 3 in. deep and 30 in. long.

A. & B. Grade is good, sound, white timber, that is lighter in weight, and growth is finer and not so heavy as the A. B. Grade. It must be free from defects also, and full to size.



# MURDERED BY CRAZED MULATTO

WAS THE RICH PLANTER WHO WAS RIDING ALONG ON HIS HORSE.

## CLAIMS SHOT WAS FIRED ACCIDENTALLY

Bloodthirsty Crimes Laid On the Hands of an Alabama Negro By His Own Confession—Denies Charge of Cremating His Victims.

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 13.—The incarceration in the local jail of Arthur D. Daboz, a supposedly crazed mulatto brings to light the story of the blackest crime that ever darkened the pages of the history of Choctaw county, Alabama. Indeed, there have been few, if any, crimes in the annals of the state that can approach it.

Daboz was removed to the local jail because of the feeling aroused in Choctaw county over the deliberate assassination, a week ago Saturday, of J. H. Hodges, a wealthy planter, and the murder and incineration on the same day of an aged mulatto, Sally Thompson, and her daughter.

It was Daboz's own statement that led to his arrest, and, when the feeling against him grew so violent that threats of lynching were made the Choctaw county officials removed him from the Mt. Sterling jail to this city. The true story of Mr. Hodges's assassination may never be known, since, up to the present time, no eye-witnesses to the crime have been found. Neither is there any one who saw the story related by Daboz to connect him with the slaying of Sally Thompson and her daughter, and their subsequent cremation.

The prisoner says he saw Mr. Hodges riding along on his horse and that he shot at and missed him. Mr. Hodges called out, asking Daboz if he were shooting at him. The mulatto made answer that the gun had been accidentally discharged and urged Mr. Hodges to come on, as he was not going to hurt him. Mr. Hodges, so Daboz says, rode to within a few yards of where he was standing. Daboz says he again fired on Mr. Hodges. This shot, he says, took effect and Mr. Hodges was instantly killed.

Daboz also told that he had slain the mulatto woman and the little girl, saying he shot the woman and cut the child's throat. He denied having anything to do with the burning of the house and the cremation of his victims.

Whether Mr. Hodges was killed before the other two were slain is not known.

According to the statement made by a citizen, who claims to have passed the home of the old woman some time after midnight, the house was standing and intact. It is the belief, however, that the woman and child were the last to whom death was meted out.

The cold and deliberate manner in which the assassination seems to have been planned and carried out would indicate, the Choctaw county authorities believe, that it is the work, not of an insane person, but of one with some far-reaching wrong to avenge.

## HALF A MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

### Flames Destroy Block of Five-Story Buildings.

New York, Jan. 13.—A block of five-story tenement buildings, extending from Ninety-third to Ninety-fourth street on First avenue, and which had been remodeled for factory purposes and were occupied by a half dozen enterprises, was burned, causing a loss of about \$500,000.

Adam Hoffel iron works, Lehigh, Hallen & Druscher, machinists; Grossman Shoe Manufacturing Co., Knoll Hutton Co. and the American Rug Co. suffered most.

**Black Hand Agent Shot To Death.**  
Punxsutawney, Pa., Jan. 13.—Frank Leo, an Italian, believed to be an agent of the Black Hand, and accused of looting blackmail upon foreign miners for several months past, was shot and killed at the Florence mine of the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal Co., six miles from here, while attempting to collect \$50 from Dominio Provino and \$20 each from two of the latter's boarders.

**Will Be Named To-Day.**  
Rome, Jan. 13.—It was learned from a cardinal of the propaganda Sunday that the appointment of Rev. Dr. Edward J. Hanna as coadjutor archbishop of San Francisco will be proclaimed Monday from the Vatican.

**Eight Men Drowned.**  
Tampico, Mex., Jan. 13.—Eight men were drowned in the Manuel river by the sinking of a barge. The barge belonged to E. M. Fowley, and had been sent across the river with a gang of 20 men to load oyster shells.

**For Cleveland Murder.**  
Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 13.—A negro, giving the name of Bowman and Jackson, was held by the Buffalo police as answering the description of a negro who fatally shot J. L. Carpenter, a storekeeper, in Cleveland, O., last Friday.

**Gunsboat Suffered In Storm.**  
Mexico City, Jan. 13.—The Mexican gunsboat Bravo has just been towed into Vera Cruz after being seriously damaged in a storm on the Gulf while engaged from ports on the Yucatan coast.

## WAVE FORTUNE TO WOMEN

SENSATIONAL CHARGES IN SNELL SUIT AT CLINTON, ILL.

Son Trying to Break Will—Late Millionaire Spent Large Sums on Grand-Niece.

Clinton, Ill.—Testimony was begun Thursday in the suit instituted by Richard Snell, son of Col. Thomas Snell, the late millionaire railroad builder, in the Dewitt county circuit court to break the will which cuts young Snell off with an annuity of but \$50.

Sensational statements were made by counsel for the plaintiff to the effect that Col. Snell had expended no less than \$300,000 upon women during the last ten years of his life, of which \$75,000 had gone to his alleged grandniece, Maybelle Snell, of Kansas City, Mo., now Mrs. McNamara.

The plaintiff stated that letters will be read to the jury that were found among Col. Snell's possessions indicating that society women had enjoyed nearly a quarter of a million dollars from the late millionaire.

Richard Snell, who is president of the Dewitt County National bank, alleges that the terms of his father's will were the result of an "evil and wrongful influence" exerted over his father by Maybelle Snell, now Mrs. McNamara.

Col. Snell made his fortune building railroads, including 800 miles of the Illinois Central. During the civil war he commanded the One Hundred and Seventh regiment of Illinois volunteers. He died over a year ago at 90 years of age.

Kansas City, Mo.—Mr. James V. McNamara, formerly Miss Maybelle Snell, was married last November. Her husband is chief deputy sheriff of Jackson county, and the couple live in this city. Mrs. McNamara and her mother, Mrs. Fricella Snell, declined to discuss the Snell will case.

Miss Snell was left \$1,200 a year by the Illinois millionaire. Besides this her relatives gave her securities and deeded lands within the last four or five years amounting to not less than \$25,000.

## FOUR FIREMEN ARE KILLED.

### Many Others Injured In Great Blaze In New York.

New York.—Four firemen went to their deaths Friday night when they responded to a fire that ruined the Parker building, a 12-story business structure occupying the block between East Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets on Fourth avenue.

Fought by half the firemen of Manhattan and apparatus that filled the streets for blocks, the flames were never controlled and only with difficulty were they confined to the building in which they originated. Floor after floor gave way and dropped to the basement and beneath these and crumbling walls no less than 30 firemen were caught and either killed outright or seriously injured. When the fire had burned itself out and the firemen's roll was called, three men of engine company No. 72 and one from fire patrol No. 3 failed to respond.

When the casualties began the firemen's roll was called, three men of engine company No. 72 and one from fire patrol No. 3 failed to respond.

## RECEIVERS FOR A RAILWAY.

### Stickney and C. H. F. Smith Named for Chicago Great Western.

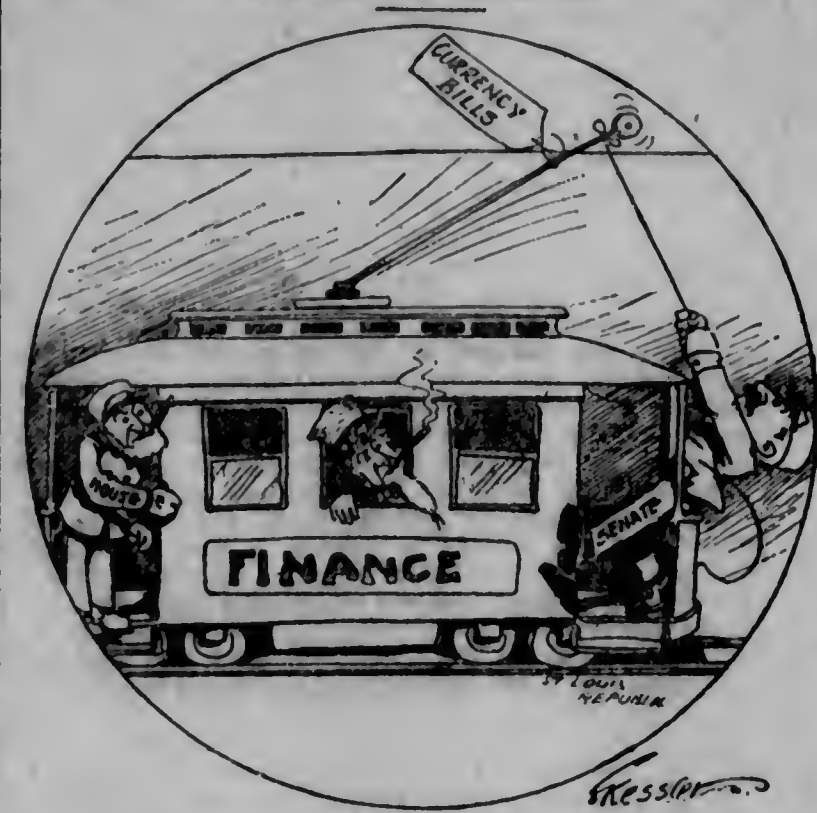
St. Paul, Minn.—Judge Walter H. Sabin, of the United States circuit court, Wednesday afternoon appointed A. B. Stickney and Charles H. F. Smith, both residents of St. Paul, receivers for the Chicago Great Western railroad. A. B. Stickney is now president of the road. The firm of Kellogg & Severance of St. Paul was appointed attorneys for the receiver.

The appointment of receivers followed the inability of the company to meet obligations falling due in 1908, and the failure to secure an extension of the obligations. Loss as a result of the bolshenak's strike of last fall is given as a partial cause for the financial straits of the road. It was also pointed out in the proceedings that during the last ten years the road has spent \$19,000,000 in reconstruction.

**Anxiety for Jack London.**  
San Francisco.—Friends of Jack London, the author, are beginning to feel anxiety over his failure to arrive at the Marquesas Islands, which he was expected to reach early in December. London left Hilo, Hawaii, October 7 last in his boat, the Snark, for Marquesas and is about a month overdue. It is supposed that the Snark, which is equipped with a gasoline engine, is drifting about as the result of injury to her machinery. Besides London, Mrs. London, two friends and a small crew are in the vessel.

**Dead Pilot Blamed for Disaster.**  
Washington.—Secretary Strauss of the department of commerce and labor Friday transmitted to congress the report of Steamboat Inspectors W. L. Withey and John Stewart in connection with the disaster to the Joy line steamer Larchmont which "collided with the schooner Harry Knowlton off Block Island February of last year, when more than a score of lives were lost. The inspectors place the responsibility for the disaster upon Pilot John L. Anson, now dead, and absolve the crew.

## PUTTING THE TROLLEY ON!



## CANAL COST, \$200,000,000

CHANGED CONDITIONS CAUSE INCREASE OF ESTIMATE.

Part Will Be Repaid by Panama Government—Reasons for Raising of the Figures.

Washington.—Because of changed conditions from those existing in 1905, when the majority of the board of consulting engineers of the Panama canal submitted its report, it is now admitted in responsible quarters that the estimate made by that report for building the canal was far too low and that the cost may approximate \$200,000,000.

This includes various incidental items, such as administration, sanitation and improvements aggregating several millions of dollars in Panama and Colon, which, however, will be refunded by the Panama government; the expenses of the zone government, and various expenses incidental to the relocation and acquisition of the Panama railroad. The estimate of the board in 1905 was that the cost of the canal would be \$139,765,500, but this estimate did not include expenses on account of interest during construction, sanitation and zone government.

Last spring the present commission made some general estimates of the probable cost of the work which resulted in placing it anywhere between \$210,000,000 and \$250,000,000, but the more conservative members believed the lower figure would prove ultimately correct. Since that time some of the commissioners have found that a considerable saving can be made from the lower estimate which warrants them in placing the estimated cost at nearer \$200,000,000 than a higher figure. Various reasons are assigned for the increased cost, including water and longer locks than those proposed by the board of engineers, a greater quantity of excavation than that estimated by the board, an increase in unit prices and higher prices for labor than those thought adequate by the board. That board estimated the locks would cost less than \$40,000,000, while the present commission thinks it will be between \$52,000,000 and \$60,000,000 with a still greater increase of ten per cent. if the locks are further widened as proposed by the navy department.

## HEINZE LOSES CONTROL OF BANK

### Couldn't Pay for Stock in the Mercantile National.

New York.—Being unable to meet payments due on his stock in the institution Wednesday Augustus Heinze lost control of the Mercantile National, the conduct of which as its president brought about his arraignment in the United States circuit court earlier in the day on charges of over-indebtedness.

One year ago Heinze bought a controlling interest from the Goulds, with whom he pledged his holdings as security for his promise to pay them in full within one year. This loan of \$1,200,000 was the Wednesday to Edwin Gould and William Nelson Cromwell, who was a member of the Gould party in the bank before the Mercantile was added to the Heinze-Morse-Thomas chain of financial houses.

**Theater Folk Indicted.**  
Kansas City, Mo.—Indictments numbering 160 against persons, most of whom are engaged in theatrical work, charged with violating the state law of 1885 which forbids unnecessary labor on Sunday, were returned by the grand jury Friday. Many of the indicted persons are non-resident actors, who will either have to return here for trial or forfeit their bonds of \$200 each.

**For World's Largest Elevator.**  
Superior, Wis.—The Great Northern railroad has received estimates from contractors on the construction of the steel elevator to replace elevator "A," which burned in November. Specifications call for the largest single-grain house in the world.

**New York Banker Dies.**  
New York.—Cyrus J. Lawrence, aged 76, of the banking firm of Cyrus J. Lawrence & Son and vice president of the Trust Terminal company, died Thursday.

## SLAYS BLIND SON ON GRAVE.

Awful Deed Committed by Edwin Collier of Ravenna, O.

Ravenna, O.—Edwin Collier, Sr., took his eight-year-old blind son, Edwin, to his wife's grave in Ravenna cemetery some time Thursday night, shot him dead and then put a bullet through his own body, near the heart. He will die.

The bodies were found late Friday afternoon. The little boy's corpse was frozen stiff. Both of the father's feet are frozen and he was unconscious from cold and loss of blood.

A letter found near the scene of the tragedy and declared to be in Collier's handwriting reads: "January 9.—Dear Friends: This is a terrible thing to do but I am tired of life and I know God will forgive me. It seems as though there has been nothing but trouble for me ever since the day I was born. I can't stand it to see my poor little Edwin go through this hard, cold world without his sight, and the doctors have told me they can do nothing for him.

"Besides I am so lonesome for my wife—my poor little Flo. So good-bye to all. What money is left from my insurance, it is my wish that Mrs. Ramsey have, also my personal belongings. Bury me beside my darling wife and my darling mother, Eddie."

Neighbors declare Collier has been dazed since the death of his wife six months ago. He continually talked about her and brooded over the blind boy's condition, which he had spent much money to relieve.

## CURRENCY BILL BEFORE SENATE

Republican Measure Is Introduced by Mr. Aldrich.

Washington.—Senator Aldrich introduced in the senate Tuesday the currency bill which for some time has been under consideration by Republican members of the senate committee on finance. At his request the bill was read in the senate and careful attention was awarded the reading.

The bill provides for an additional issue of bank circulation which shall at no time exceed \$50,000,000 upon bonds other than those issued by the government, including state and municipal bonds in approved cases. The controller of the currency is given discretion in the issuance of the proposed currency and is authorized to decide as to the time and the amount to be awarded to any banking institution. It is provided that the increased circulation shall in no case exceed 75 per cent. of the value of the bonds deposited.

## THAW JURY IS COMPLETED.

Defendant and His Wife Are Pleased with the Panel.

New York.—The second jury to try Harry K. Thaw for the killing of Stanford White was completed late Friday and on Monday the prosecution will present its direct case against the defendant.

Five jurors in all were accepted and sworn at the morning and afternoon sessions Friday. As a whole the jury is made up of a most intelligent body of business men, most of whom are of middle age or over. When the panel had finally been completed, after many vexatious delays, and after the exercise of 23 preliminary challenges by the defense and 20 by the people, Thaw announced that he was entirely satisfied and in fact well pleased with the 12 men chosen. Young Mrs. Thaw, who has watched the selection of the jurors with the keenest interest, also declared that she was well satisfied.

**Safe Blowers Strip Adair Bank.**  
Macomb, Ill.—The safe of the Bank of Adair was blown open with nitroglycerin early Friday and \$7,500, all the currency in bank, was taken. Citizens were awakened by "the explosion," but made no investigation, thinking a passing freight train caused the noise. Entrance to the building was gained by prying the front doors open with a crowbar. The robbers left town on a haul car, which was abandoned just south of Bushnell. Two men were seen to leave the car with a valise and a satchel.

# Kentucky Gleanings

Most Important News Gathered from All Parts of the State.

## KEPT DEATH VIGIL

Over Body of His Victim After He Prepared It For Burial.

Illakman, Ky.—Joo Webb and his partner in the trapping business, John Hartley, became involved in a difficulty which resulted in Webb being shot to death by Hartley. After mortally wounding Webb, it is said that Hartley left the house, but returned later and renewed the attack on his prostrate victim.

After the trouble began other occupants of the house fled in terror, but Hartley remained. When death came to Webb, Hartley washed and laid out the body and sat up with his victim throughout the night. He was arrested the next morning by the sheriff and carried to Charleston.

Both men have been in this vicinity a little over a year, coming from somewhere in Iowa.

The tragedy occurred at James Bayou, 12 miles below Hickman, on the Missouri shore.

## FEAR A RAID.

Every Precaution For Repulsing the "Night Riders" Being Made.

Lexington, Ky.—At a meeting between Gen. Roger Williams, brigadier general of the state militia; Mayor John Stein and Chief of Police Reagan here it was decided to make every preparation for repulsing the night riders should they come to Lexington.

Because of the fact that nearly a half million pounds of tobacco is being sold here daily it is feared that a general raid might be planned with Lexington as the objective point.

The police force in this case would be too small and the civil authorities asked that a demand be made for state troops. It is likely that soldiers will be furnished.

## Demand New Legislation.

Frankfort, Ky.—At the meeting of the State Federation of Labor a series of resolutions were adopted urging the passage of laws to make all savings deposits in the state banks exempt from taxation; for the passage of a law providing for an eight-hour day; that the state printing be done in union instead of non-union offices; that no child shall be employed under 16 years of age, and then only when they have a certificate from a regular authorized licensed position; that the marriageable age of girls be fixed at 17 years and of boys at 19. The Federation resolved to continue its fight against alleged unfair coalmines.

## Says Powers May Go to Congress.

Lexington, Ky.—W. W. Byerley, chairman of the Eleventh district republican committee, a fellow-townman of C. L. Powers, announced that if Gov. Willson pardons Powers he is certain to be elected to congress from that district, which is now represented by D. D. Edwards. Five thousand copies of the petition will be sent out. Many letters asking for petitions have come from all over the country.

## Mrs. Gentry Must Wait.

Lexington, Ky.—Mrs. Jennie Gentry, of this city, who is charged jointly with Caleb Powers, Howard Benton and David Chasing with alleged procuring perjured testimony of convicts Rogers and Stevenson, now in Frankfort penitentiary, returned from Frankfort. She said that the case will not be called until after Powers' fifth trial is over next July.

## Women Want to Vote.

Lexington, Ky.—A mass meeting representing seven organizations of women, with a membership of 5,000 in Kentucky, was held here to pass resolutions favoring the introduction of a bill before the general assembly asking that women be admitted to equal rights as regards school suffrage and the administration of educational affairs in the state.

## Has a New Tax Bill.

Louisville, Ky.—Lafayette Allen will go to Frankfort in the interests of a tax-reform bill which gives the city tax collector the sheriff's right to restrain. They say that if the city is granted the enforcing tax right of the state the collections will reach 95 per cent. of the total instead of 50 per cent., as under the present system.

## Would Succeed Haley.

Lexington, Ky.—Dr. J. D. Kilzer, of this city, president of the Kentucky Valley Medical association, is an applicant to succeed Percy Haley as a member of the board of control of charitable institutions. He has the endorsement of leading republicans here.

## Fear Night Riders.

Paducah, Ky.—Fear of night riders and incendiary fires is causing local tobacco buyers to ship all tobacco to Louisville as soon as it is prized. Little tobacco is left here except the association pooled tobacco.

## Two Ballots to Be Taken.

Frankfort, Ky.—Democratic leaders in both the senate and house say that the first ballot for United States senator will be taken January 14. Promptly at noon on the following day both branches of the assembly will meet and vote in joint ballot.

## Extra Guards on Duty.

Paducah, Ky.—Paducah detectives received a "tip" that "night riders" would send emissaries here to fire warehouses, and extra guards have been placed about the numerous tobacco storage barns in the city.

## INQUIRY URGED

By Newman Into the Tobacco Trouble By the Legislature.

Frankfort, Ky.—Senator J. W. Newman, of Woodford county, offered a resolution in the senate providing for a legislative commission which shall make a thorough investigation of the causes leading up to the tobacco troubles in Kentucky.

As a tentative plan of solution of the troubles the committee is directed to make an investigation into the matter of whether it is possible under the present laws of Kentucky to employ the convicts in the penitentiary in the manufacture of twist and plug tobacco.

It is stated that when several years ago the state of Kansas faced a crisis in its hemp industry similar to that which Kentucky now has in the tobacco situation the inmates of the penitentiary were put to manufacturing products of hemp to so relieve the situation that the hemp growers obtained the relief they were looking for.

## Cartridges Proved Worthless.

Lexington, Ky.—The ammunition sent from the arsenal at Frankfort for use in the Gatling gun in the local tobacco warehouse district in the event of a raid by "night riders" is practically worthless. Capt. Woodyard took the gun into a vacant lot for the purpose of trying it out by firing into a railroad embankment. It was found that the cartridges were so old that only about one in twenty would explode. Capt. Woodyard telegraphed to Cincinnati for new cartridges.

## Smuggling In.

Louisville, Ky.—By the ear load tobacco from the disturbed districts is being smuggled into the Louisville warehouses. It is impossible for the farmer to insure this, their only convertible product, and they prefer to have it safely under lock in the metropolis. Each day the tobacco center here is blockaded with wagons loaded with the brown weed for the vaults.

## Farmers' Club to Meet in February.

Frankfort, Ky.—Commissioner of Agriculture Rankin has fixed February 4, 5 and 6 as the dates for holding the State Farmers' Institute. Each county in the state having a farmers' club is entitled to one delegate at the Institute. Two members of the state board of agriculture and officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

## Killed In a Duel.

Louisville, Ky.—In an altercation at Shopville, Ky., between Postmaster McFarquhar and Claude Price, McFarquhar was shot and killed and Price was fatally wounded. The trouble is said to have resulted from McFarquhar ordering Price to refrain from calling on a young woman in the postmaster's home.

## Oklahoma Heard From.

Frankfort, Ky.—Gov. Willson received a petition containing 150 names from Oklahoma City, Okla., requesting him to pardon Caleb Powers. He is flooded daily with letters from every section of the United States urging him to use executive clemency in the Powers case.

## Courthouse Burned.

Owensboro, Ky.—Word received from Calhoun, McLean county, was to the effect that the county courthouse was destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building is a two-story brick structure and is valued at \$50,000. Court is now in session at Calhoun.

## Caused a Head-On Collision.

Paducah, Ky.—It. D. Bennett, a negro, 25, opened a switch and caused a head-on collision of Illinois Central passenger and freight trains in the local yards. Three were injured. The negro is in jail. When asked why he threw the switch he said: "Don't know."

## Davis Sworn In.

Frankfort, Ky.—Gov. Willson refused to approve Commissioner of Agriculture Rankin's appointment of D. W. Clark, of Barbourville, as state labor inspector. Thos. A. Davis, of Maysville, was given the place at \$1,200 a year. He was sworn in at once.

## Big Shops Closed.

Paducah, Ky.—For the second time this year and the second time in the history of the local I. C. railroad shops a general shut-down was ordered as a result of a tight money market. Nearly 1,000 men are affected.

## Willson's First Pardon.

Louisville, Ky.—Gov. Willson issued his first pardon. The pardoned man is Samuel Rosenberg, a secondhand dealer, who had been sentenced to serve 10 days in jail because he had drawn a weapon on a crowd.

## Respected Citizen Dies.

London, Ky.—Ira Peters, a respected and well-to-do farmer of Maryland, this county, died at his home of pneumonia. He leaves a family consisting of a wife and seven children. He was 47 years of age and prominent in local politics.

## Guard Tobacco Against Riders.

Covington, Ky.—Police Chief Schuler, of this city, issued orders to the members of the department to especially watch the tobacco warehouses in the city in view of the rumors of raids and threats by the night riders.



## East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.



Mountain Life as we Mean to Make It.

Good Roads  
Good Churches

Good Homes  
Good Schools

### BEREA—CAPITAL OF THE MOUNTAINS

#### ESTILL COUNTY.

##### WAGERSVILLE.

Wagersville, Jan. 11.—There is a great deal of sickness in this community.—Tomule, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Cox is dangerously ill.—Leo and Harry Warford are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Wagers, this week.—Misses Grace Wagers and Nettie P. Scrivner came home Wednesday after a week's visit with friends and relatives in Richmond.—Mr. Jonah Wagers of Richmond was among friends here this week.—Misses Lena Edwards and Katharine Wagers were in Richmond the first of the week.—Wm. Henderson gave a wood chopping Friday and a candy party that night.—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hayner went back to their home in Breckenridge County after several weeks visit with friends and relatives here.

#### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

##### BOONE.

Boone, Jan. 13.—Demp's Nuckles was shot and killed, it is said, by Speed Mason, near Cartersville. His body was brought to this place for burial.—Mr. Lee Wren and Miss Agnes Holes were quietly married at the home of the bride Sunday, January 5. Best wishes and congratulations.—Miss Leonie Smith of Clover Bottom visited relatives at this place last week.—Mr. and Mrs. James Lambert were guests of the Rev. Wesley Lambert Sunday.—Mrs. Joe Levett is on the sick list this week.—Mr. Charles Oldham recently removed to Conway.—Mrs. David Martin spent Christmas with relatives in Richmond.—Mrs. Daisy Lambert and Mrs. Mattie Wren visited Mrs. Jessie Wren some days ago.—Our Sabbath School at this place is progressing nicely with J. H. Lambert as superintendent.

##### ROCKFORD.

Rockford, Jan. 8.—We are having much cold weather and snow now.—Mrs. W. H. Stephens visited Mrs. James Guinn Wednesday.—Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Anglin of Climax have moved on Wm. Linville's farm.—The Rev. C. C. Metcalf of Metcalf, Ky., preached at Scaffold Cane Sunday.—Miss Nora Linville visited Miss R. R. Todd Sunday.—W. H. Stephens and J. W. Todd went to Climax Wednesday on business.—Miss Bertha Bullen visited Miss Beulah Viers Tuesday.—Miss Virgie H. Martin who has been visiting her sisters near Berea returned home Sunday.

##### DISPUTANTA.

Disputanta, Jan. 8.—The Rev. J. W. Lambert filled his regular appointment at this place Sunday.—Virgie Payne entertained several young folks Sunday evening.—There have been several candy parties at this place.—Bertha Rowlett was the guest of Miss Virgie Payne Sunday.—The sixteen month old child of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Abney is very ill with pneumonia.—Mrs. Joe Evans of Berea attended church at Clear Creek Sunday.—Mr. Luther Rowlett of Berea visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Rowlett, of this place.—Bertha Rowlett is planning to visit her sister, Mrs. Jamie Simpson, near Paint Lick in the near future.—Mrs. Sarah Tremble who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. John Waddle, in Madison County, has returned.—Mr. B. T. McQueen who had his leg amputated has returned home and is doing nicely.

#### CLAY COUNTY.

##### SEXTONS CREEK.

Sextons Creek, Jan. 9.—The severest snow storm of the season passed over yesterday.—G. W. and T. E. Burch went to Georgetown a few days ago to continue work for the Freeman Portrait Co.—Mr. J. A. Hunter of this place, will begin a ten days' stinging school at Oak Grove in Owsley county, next Saturday.—Born to the wife of A. D. Skenore two bouncing boys.—Hiram Rowlett is rejoicing very much over the birth of a fine boy the 4th inst.—Walter Oldham wears a pleasant smile lately. A new baby is the cause.—There are a great many logs in Sextons this year. The

timber market seems to be dull as compared with last year.—P. M. Frye of Island and Ance Peter of Booneville visited the home of W. N. Burch Sunday.—G. W. Hunter lost a fine mule the other day.—The public schools of this county are nearly all out.

#### JACKSON COUNTY.

##### GRAY HAWK.

Gray Hawk, Jan. 5.—Rainy weather.—E. D. Turner has returned from California to his old home on Laurel Fork.—Lots of bad colds in this part, and a good deal of whooping cough.—James and Frank Stidham went to East Bernstadt yesterday. They expect to meet Mrs. Cattle Stidham, who will return from Butler county, Ohio.—J. F. Hays made a business trip to W. R. Eagle's store yesterday.—The Christmas tree at W. M. Adkins' was nicely dressed with fine gifts for all present and a nice tree reported.—The big meeting at Devil Den has closed with several converted.—W. D. Heliard is on his way to Livingston on the water with two hundred ties.—Several from this place are expecting to attend court at McKee.—Mrs. John Tinscher attended Sunday School at Dry Ridge today.—Coal mining on the Turner farm has been quit with no success.—The picture delivery man passed thru here Thursday last on his way to J. E. Hays' where he will deliver some pictures.—G. A. Heliard cut his foot very badly.—Mrs. Dave Heliard is fast improving.—A large crowd was gathered on the banks of Laurel Fork today to see rafts pass down.—Mr. Tom Parrett and wife were the welcome guests of John Tinscher today.

##### HURLEY.

Hurley, Jan. 9.—There was singing at the Indian Creek Church last Sunday night.—Mr. Elithu Phillips has been very poorly for some time.—Miss Ellen Roberts was the guest of Lottie Cole Sunday last.—Mrs. Phee Hillard, of Illinois, who has been visiting friends and relatives at this place started for home on the 5th. Her son-in-law, Mr. Joe Williams, went with her.—Circuit court is in session at McKee this week.—There will be preaching at this place next Saturday and Sunday.—Quite a number of the farmers of this place are killing hogs this week.—Mr. George Hillard and wife are staying with Mrs. Joe Williams during her husband's stay in Illinois.—Mrs. Delilah Cole was the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Siatha Roberts, Tuesday afternoon.—Mrs. Neal Robert who has been sick with fever for several days is slowly improving.—Indian Creek school closed last Saturday. There were several of the patrons of the district present and everything went off nicely. Mr. Jerome Heliard, the teacher, started for his home at Parrot in the afternoon.—Mrs. Jake Morris is helping her sisters, Misses Minnie and Eva Johnson make sausage.

##### OLIN.

Olin, Jan. 8.—Very cold weather accompanied by snow.—The holidays are past and everybody has gone to work.—The farmers are plowing when the weather permits.—E. B. Johnson's school closed last Tuesday with a candy treat for the little boys and girls.—Balle Simpson started to East Bernstadt today to visit relatives.—Dros. W. M. and George Johnson filled their regular appointments at Blooming Grove church Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Lucy Turner passed thru here Sunday eve on her way to Anneville to attend school.—Mrs. Catherine Stidham returned home a few days ago from a visit in Butler county, Ohio.—The Rev. Robt. Murray of this place has moved to Pond Creek. We are sorry to lose such good neighbors.—Neal Moore has moved his new drill to Tar Ridge.—Dan Medlock is attending court at McKee this week.—Green Morris and Harvey Moore of Mildred, visited friends at Olin Sunday.

##### EVERGREEN.

Evergreen, Jan. 11.—We are very

sorry to give up our merchant, L. B. Martin. He has already closed out his store.—Old Uncle W. F. Rose visited old Aunt Lue Hurst yesterday.—Mr. Tom Morris gave the neighbors a party last night.—Louis Lake (Jack's Louis) is clearing a new ground.—John and Elbert Lake have been trading mules.—Grover Drew is going to Egypt Sunday to school.—Green Lake has been dehorning cattle on Clover this week.—J. W. Jones killed two hogs today, weighing 943 lbs.

##### MIDDLEFORK.

Middlefork, Jan. 11.—We are having quite a little cold spell at this writing.—There have been several from this place attending court at McKee.—Mr. Wes Angel purchased a fine cow of Mr. Perry Little of near Moore's Creek for \$25.00.—Mr. Henry Tursey of Georgetown has been visiting friends and relatives at this place this week.—Does Wilson moved Jake Himes from Horse Lick back to his old home on Panter Branch.—Mrs. Bettle Heliard who has been so poorly for some time is still improving.—Miss Derita Cole and Miss Sarah Taubus visited at Cap. Wilson's Thursday.—Miss Mattie Summers who has been staying at East Bernstadt for the past three months returned to her home Sunday.—Mr. Green Lake of Evergreen and Miss Minnie of this place were quietly married at the bride's home Friday, January 3. Their many friends and relatives wish them a long and happy life.

##### ANNVILLE.

Anneville, Jan. 11.—Robert Johnson of Hamilton, O., is back at home. He has been in Hamilton for the last three years.—Our winter school is progressing finely with over fifty pupils. Mr. and Mrs. Lee J. Webb are the teachers.—Smallpox is in this community, four new cases having broken out recently. All the people should get vaccinated that are not immune.—Miss Sarah Johnson arrived home last night. She has been visiting her sister, Mrs. A. B. Johnson, of Lawrenceburg, for the past two months.—E. Pennington made a business trip to Berea the first of the week.—Dr. A. T. Neal and wife visited the Rev. G. W. Johnson and family Sunday.—Mr. Roy Rader of Lexington is visiting at the home of his grandfather, E. Pennington.—John Wilson has bought the home of J. S. Casteel for \$200.—Our drummers seem to be hustling since the first of the year.—Willie Medlock of Olin made a business trip here today.—The sheriff was here Monday and summoned fort men to attend Circuit Court at McKee.—Oscar Rader returned home from Richmond today, where he has been for several days. Mr. Rader will travel for a grocery firm in Richmond.—Misses Lizzie Johnson and Naomi Akeman visited friends at Moore's Creek last Saturday and Sunday.

##### MILDRED.

Mildred, Jan. 3.—We are having fine weather at this time.—Christmas is over and everybody reports a fine time.—There was a turkey shot for at Thos. Dunigan's and Jake Moor and James Towles were the lucky men.—Messrs. Henry and Ving Dunigan from Lee county, held a four day's meeting at Blooming Grove last week with a large attendance.—Th. Rev. Bob Murry has moved to the G. W. Collier property. We are sorry to lose such good neighbors.—W. M. Seiser has moved back to his old home.—Mr. Harvey Moore is doing a fine business this fall with his mill.—Mr. James Dunigan has traded his fine saddle horse to a fine mule.—The Rev. Mr. J. S. Moore preached a very interesting sermon at Blooming Grove Saturday night. We would be glad to have him come again.—Mr. Levi Morris was the guest of his grand-mother, Mrs. Jane Morris, this week.—Born to Mrs. G. V. Hays on the 2nd, a fine girl.—There was church at Thos. Dunigan's last Tuesday night with a very large crowd.—Mr. Harden Shepherd is having his new house painted this week.—Mr. Willie Dunigan of Corbin, Ky., has been visiting his cousin James the past week.

##### TYNER.

Tyner, Jan. 3.—Very nice weather.—Mr. James Hamilton gave the young folks a dance last Saturday night.—Mr. Wm. Moore of Nathanton passed thru here on his way home Friday from Mt. Vernon where he has been to purchase a farm.—Mr. W. N. Goodman is weather boarding a house for W. R. and A. E. Rader.—Mr. Hugh Metcalf of Laurel County visited his grandparents thru Christmas and New Years.—Mr. R. W. Rader of Welchburg visited friends and relatives at this place.—W. A. Cope has gone to Frankfort.—Mr. S. D. Rice and wife of Gray Hawk visited his mother this week.—Peter Parmer and wife of Lee Rose, Owsley county, visited friends and relatives at this place thru Christmas.

##### DOUBLETICK.

Doubletick, Jan. 7.—There is not much sickness here.—The boys in Jackson are looking for several in-

dictments, as Circuit Court is going on at McKee.—The Rev. Mr. Lunsford of this place and Miss Russell are gone. They are missed very much at Clover Bottom Church, as Mr. Lunsford was the pastor of the church.—Miss Nannie Witt is in Berea with her aunt America Fowler to spend a month or two.

#### HAMILTON, OHIO, LETTER

Hamilton, O., Jan. 11.—Measles and pneumonia are troubling many in our city. A great many cases of measles are reported from Coke-Otto, an adjoining town.—P. M. Reynolds is suffering with La Grippe.—A. J. Gabbard is receiving treatment for nasal catarrh trouble from a specialist, in Hamilton.—The First Baptist Church and some few others are holding a week's prayer service this week.—The Y. M. C. A.'s membership has grown wonderfully here within the past three years. In the year 1905 it only had something like 200 members, now it has 1005 members. Secretary Chase is now pleading for a new building.—The Paper Makers who struck from the C. C. Paper Co.'s mills over two weeks ago are still out without having accomplished any results. The Champion Mills have continued operations without their Guards are still on duty, for protection to the mills and employees.—The officers of the Champion Mutual Aid Society were elected at its annual meeting last Saturday as follows: John Maloney, president; W. A. Saunders, vice-president; J. C. Griffen, treasurer; Meredith Gabbard, secretary; Messrs. Wm. Thomas, Lewi Hall, W. C. Taylor, L. D. Saunders, Robt. Butterworth and John Cook as directors.—The cashier's checks which have taken the place of currency during the recent money stringency are being collected by the Hamilton and Cincinnati banks and it is hoped that business will soon resume again.—A number of the factories which were shut down during the holidays have opened up again.—The little two-year old baby of Grig Maupin died last Tuesday afternoon of pneumonia. It was taken sick Thursday after Christmas and suffered untold agony until it was called to that heavenly home where peace is in store, and suffering is no more. The bereaved family have our heart-felt sympathy in the loss of the flower of the home, but may such a loss prove an eternal gain. Heald Maupin, who was visiting her oldest sister in Buffalo, N. Y., at the time of the death of her little sister Ada was sent for and arrived in time for the funeral which was held Thursday afternoon at Mr. Maupin's home.—St. Clair township as well as some other parts of Hamilton' suburbs are enjoying the new electric are lights which have just been put into use. These as well as many other improvements go toward help making our city a "Greater Hamilton."

#### A. Z. WINS DEBATE

(Continued from First Page.)

were familiar with all the phases of the question.

The direct argument of each of the parties hung together well. The opposing arrays of facts and arguments were unusually strong and well balanced. The affirmative kept well to the beaten path and succeeded in marshalling its arguments in a more forcible and telling manner, while the negative pursued a somewhat more original course and presented a strong case, but showed a weakness in its presentation.

The direct argument was made the strong point by all the speakers and little reliance was placed in the rebuttal. The combatants showed a decided eagerness to leave their enemy in possession of his own peculiar field and to hasten to their own ground, and little effort was made to conceal the rushing off from the parrying with the opponent to the safe field of the set speech. Good generalship requires the annihilation of every precast danger before an advance is made. In this way it came about that convincing arguments launched by immediately preceding opponents went entirely unchallenged until one and even two intervening speakers of the same party had had an opportunity of refuting.

While the tone of the debate as a whole was not as strong as in some preceding years, yet the argument and the presentation were strong and worthy of the men who took part in the contest. The appearance of the speakers was good and their manner was in general free and easy and pleasing. Some hesitation made itself felt, but this was partly at least made good by good argument.

Alpha Zeta's first speaker, after interpreting the question, showed that the proposed Federal inheritance tax might be levied concurrently with the present state inheritance taxes. Such a system is advocated by Pres. Roosevelt, Dr. Max West, and sanctioned

by the Supreme Court. The affirmative, he said, would prove, first that the proposed tax is a just tax for the Federal government, second that it would accomplish a much-needed revenue reform, and third that it would bring about an important social reform.

The progressive inheritance tax is just in principle; it is wise, simple and effective; advocated by the greatest economists and statesmen, and even by Andrew Carnegie and Jacob H. Schiff; it is levied by the great nations of Europe and by thirty-six of our own states. A Federal inheritance tax would reach elusive, interstate fortunes which can and do escape the state taxes.

The second speaker argued that Federal taxes on consumption are not levied according to ability to pay; that 90 per cent of our taxes are paid by the 18,000,000 wage earners who receive less than \$400 a year. Hence a large part of our wealth escapes taxation, and owes an obligation to the Federal government, which can be met only by a progressive inheritance tax. Intangible wealth also escapes the state taxes, and so the states need their inheritance taxes; but we now get only \$10,000,000 a year, or 12½¢ per capita, from this source, while England obtains \$2 and France over \$1. Hence there is plenty of room for the Federal government to enter this field. Moreover, the Federal government needs the revenue to be derived from this source; irrigation, forestry, the navy, the Panama canal, etc., will require fabulous sums, and our internal revenue will soon be curtailed by the rapid advance of Prohibition.

The third speaker emphasized the fact that the states are unable to levy inheritance taxes high enough to affect swollen fortunes. He then showed the need of social reform; 1 per cent of our population controls 84 per cent of our total wealth, moreover: "the fortunes to be feared are not those that are made, but those that are inherited" (J. S. Mills); an inherited fortune gives the heir an unfair advantage over his fellows, he rarely uses it wisely; society has a right to a part of this wealth (Carnegie); swollen fortunes are escaping taxation, etc.

The Federal inheritance tax would not completely solve this problem but it would be a corrective; it would diminish large inheritances more than small ones; it would cause a breaking up of large estates into smaller parts, and it would increase gifts to charity by exempting them from taxation.

The negative had the usual disadvantage of having to assume an argument for the affirmative, for there were no limitations put upon the question. However, Phil Delta took a definite stand and had an outline worked out in careful detail. Alpha Zeta assumed that one of the strongest arguments for the negative would be that the Federal government should not levy the tax because so many states already levy one. That was entirely ignored by the negative, for they assumed, as Alpha Zeta had assumed the inheritance tax right in principle because it exists extensively, that the Federal government would adopt the tax for more or less of a different purpose. With this in mind they strongly opposed the principles of the tax, especially that which the Federal government might levy.

The first speaker declared the tax unjust, un-American and revolutionary for four reasons: first, because it could not be applied with uniformity to individual estates; second, because its uncertainty would make it detrimental to business; third, because it would intrude upon the field of state taxation; and fourth, because it would be revolutionary in denying

the right of individual ownership. In the third point they did not argue that the state might or should levy an inheritance tax, but that the Federal government would encroach upon internal state affairs.

The second speaker opened with rebuttal of Alpha Zeta's second speech on need of revenue reform, by quoting the national treasurer's opinion and prediction of revenue returns. The rebuttal was incomplete in that it did not reach all it might have opposed. His main argument was that the inheritance tax would not be feasible for the purpose proposed because a large portion of it could be evaded, by sale and by appraisement of values by the administrator; that collection would entail a vast amount of expense and machinery; that the extensive sale of stocks necessary to collect the tax would endanger business stability; that it would not prevent the accumulation of gigantic fortunes; and that it would not strike the real evil in accumulated wealth.

The third speaker continued this last idea to show that a tax would not lessen the burden upon the poor, that the real burden is the suppression of prices, rebating and monopoly; 4, that a continuation and adaptation of our present policy would prevent dishonest fortunes and close the avenue of dangerous expenditure. His whole argument was that proper regulation of large concerns, which is a public duty, would accomplish the intended results without recognizing the dangerous principle that the government may dispose of private property as it sees fit.

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